

50 Killed, 125 Injured in Train Collision

Rain Soaks Wheat Belt, Saves Crops From Ruin

Only West Texas, New Mexico Grain In Danger; 1.02 Inches Fall Here

Most of the Nation's wheat belt was soaked yesterday by a "billion-dollar rain" that allayed growers' fears of crop ruination from continued drought.

The storm began in eastern Texas, Oklahoma and Kansas, according to Lloyd A. Stevens of the Climate Crop Weather Section, Department of Agriculture. It extended up into Southern Indiana and Ohio, over to Georgia, and up the Atlantic seaboard as far as Pennsylvania.

"The rain was worth a billion dollars to us," Stevens said, adding that the only grain crops now in danger are those in west Texas and New Mexico.

Rain in Virginia, Maryland

Substantial rain was reported to have covered all of Virginia, except the extreme Northwest corner of the State, and the eastern half of Maryland. But from around Frederick, Md. westward, it was said, little rain fell.

More than an inch of rain fell in Washington. But the Weather Bureau said, this continues to be the driest April in 74 years.

J. Morton Franklin, head of the local victory garden program, said he had recently inspected gardens in all parts of the metropolitan area and had found them to be "standing still." However, he added, no plants were wilting as they had reserve soil moisture carried over from the winter.

Gardens Back in Shape

"The rain was of inestimable value," he said, "and it has put victory gardens back in shape."

The Weather Bureau reported that the rain will be followed by a little warmer than yesterday's high of 58 degrees at 2 p. m.

A total of 1.02 inches of rain was reported to have fallen here between 2:30 a. m. and 5 p. m. yesterday.

Since January, Washington had a total of 7.12 inches of rain, making this still the driest year since 1872, when 6.17 inches had fallen up to this time.

Pavot Captures Rainy 'Graw Race at \$3.70

By Walter Haight

Havre de Grace, Md., April 25.—Walter M. Jefford's Pavot, a star as a 3-year-old in 1944, came to the races for the first time this year and was a driving winner of the Choptank, outstanding event on the Thursday program.

The 4-year-old son of Case Ace was booted home two lengths in front of the closest opposition by Jockey Aubrey Snellings. In second position came H. L. Straus' Quarter Moon, two lengths in advance of Gustav Ring's Havestville.

William Helis' Milos was fourth and last.

A crowd of 9000, smallest gathering of the meeting, braved a rainy day to see the sport and the track was slow as the four sprinters got away. Pavot was the favorite at \$3.70 and was clocked in 1:14 for the three quarters of a mile.

Quarter Moon attempted to steal a long lead but Pavot kept close up while being nicely rated by Snellings. It was not until the stretch was reached that Snellings put Pavot to a drive. The colt responded and disposed of Quarter Moon to win going away. Havestville was a driving third all the way while Milos was simply overmatched and outrun.

Apprentice Jockey Sammy Walker made the daily double a personal proposition. After winning with With Honor he came back to ride R. S. Reynolds, Jr.'s Hawk.

See RACES, Page 13, Column 1.

BOOK LUNCHEON TICKETS AVAILABLE!

Tickets are now on sale for the Book and Author Luncheon, sponsored by The Washington Post, to be held at the Statler, Thursday, May 2, at 12:45.

Tickets available at \$2.75, from Brentano's main and branch stores, Ballantyne's, Whyte, Francis Scott Key, Better Mouse Trap and Community Bookshops, Kinn's and Woodward & Lothrop's.

Speakers: Ilika Chase, Emory Bowen, Max Shulman, Phyllis Bottemo, Stewart Alsop and Thomas Braden.

Rites at Washington Cathedral for Chief Justice Stone



Supreme Court guards carry the casket of Chief Justice Harlan Fiske Stone from Washington Cathedral on Mount St. Alban after funeral services yesterday. Associate Justices of the high court, honorary pallbearers, stand at upper end of canopy.

Soviet Opposes U.S., France on 2 Treaty Issues

Clash on Austrian Settlement and Ruhr Disposition Reported

By Joseph E. Dynan

Paris, April 25 (AP).—Official quarters said tonight the United States and France had clashed with Russia on Austrian and German issues this afternoon at the opening of the Four Big Power Conference.

Proposals made by U. S. Secretary of State James F. Byrnes and French Foreign Minister Georges Bidault that the conference consider a settlement with Austria and internationalization of the Ruhr Basin met with stiff opposition from Soviet Foreign Minister V. M. Molotov, these reports said.

The opposition arose as the ministers of these three nations and Britain assembled to map their agenda for the meeting, called at the suggestion of Byrnes to break the deadlock over the drafting of peace treaties with Italy and other vanquished nations.

Reaffirm Potsdam Agenda

The ministers reaffirmed the schedule adopted a year ago at Potsdam, placing the Italian treaty at the top of their agenda, followed by treaties with the Balkans and with Finland.

Byrnes and Bidault then moved to add the Austrian and Ruhr questions to the agenda for this meeting, but Molotov declared that both these topics were unforeseen developments which needed further study, these informants said. The Russians were said to have stated they had not sufficient time to examine all phases of both questions.

The United States is reportedly urging a treaty with Austria which would assure her independence and "regularize" her status. France demands internationalization of the coal and steel producing Ruhr Basin and detachment of the Rhineland from Germany.

Possible Rift Not Mentioned

At the end of the initial meeting, which lasted three hours, the ministers failed to reach an agreement, and the questions of Austria and the Ruhr were passed over until their meeting tomorrow at 4 p. m. (10 a. m. EST).

Later in the evening the four-nation secretariat issued an official

See CONFERENCE, Page 2, Column 1.

Conversion Sought by 1947

Use of Straight Natural Gas Is Planned for District Area

The Washington Gas Light Co. yesterday announced plans to give all metropolitan area consumers straight natural gas.

Marcy L. Sperry, president of the company, has announced that his company is filing applications today with the Public Service Commission of Maryland and the State Corporation Commission of Virginia for use of natural gas. Later, a similar application will be filed with the Public Utilities Commission in the District.

Filing of the applications, Sperry said, is the first step in a vast change-over program which will include tapping the new Texas-West Virginia pipeline, to give most suburban areas straight natural gas before the start of the 1946-47 heating season.

Ticking Bomb Fails to Rout Queen Mother

London, April 25 (AP).—Dowager Queen Mary calmly moved to the other side of her residence at Marlborough House today and Buckingham Palace servants avoided windows as Britain settled down to wait for the ticking bomb in St. James' Park to let go.

Royal guards closed the great gates into St. James' Park, isolating the drained duck pond where the unexploded 5-year-old German bomb—nicknamed "Annie"—rests at the bottom of a 30-foot shaft.

The Royal Family was away at Windsor Castle, but the 78-year-old queen mother refused to leave her home at Marlborough House, which is on the opposite side of the park from Buckingham.

Experts said the ticking of the bomb fuse had grown fainter and may have stopped, but that perhaps it was only muffled by water seeping into the shaft.

Bomb disposal experts headed by Maj. A. E. Smith said the situation now has developed into a matter of leaving the bomb alone for 24 hours and seeing if it blows up.

They left the isolated park, planning to return at the expiration of 24 hours to make another check. If the bomb does not explode by 7 p. m. tomorrow, they will send a volunteer down the shaft to detonate "Annie" with a charge of powder.

Smith said little damage was likely beyond a few shattered windows because of the depth at which the bomb lay.

Jury Convicts Grocer Of Rape in 11 Minutes

Detroit, April 25 (AP).—Frank Lobaldo was convicted of rape and attempted murder of 7-year-old Rosalie Giganti today in a verdict returned by a jury of eight women and four men after 11 minutes of deliberation.

The verdict makes Lobaldo, a 29-year-old grocer, liable to a maximum sentence of life imprisonment. As is customary in Michigan, the court deferred sentence to May 1 pending a probation report.

Arnold Bus Strike May Be Called Today

Labor Dept. Works To Maintain Service For 50,000 Patrons

The Labor Department worked last night to avert a threatened strike of employees of the Washington-Virginia-Maryland Motor Coach Co. to assure service today to 50,000 commuters to Washington from nearby Virginia.

A strike decision was to be put up to 300 members of an AFL transit union last (Thursday) midnight at a meeting called for the Ballston Firehouse.

Federal Conciliator Gilbert McCutcheon, assigned to the case, stated that he hoped to persuade union officials to call off the meeting.

Union President A. M. Hancock disclosed that the strike meeting was called after an afternoon session at the Labor Department with company and Government representatives.

Hancock said that there was "insufficient time" to call the strike at midnight, but added that there was a good possibility that the strike would occur sometime today.

Drivers, mechanics, inspectors and foremen would be affected by a strike call.

The strike threat grows out of union wage demands for increases of 30 cents to 42 cents an hour. McCutcheon explained that immediate differences are largely over arbitration with the union willing to arbitrate under its contract and the company refusing to arbitrate.

See BUS, Page 2, Column 3.

Truman Leads Official Group At Funeral of Justice Stone

By Marshall Andrews

Chief Justice Harlan Fiske Stone was buried yesterday on a rain-swept hillside in Rock Creek Cemetery after brief and simple ceremonies at Washington Cathedral.

Only the immediate family and a few close friends were present at the burial. The funeral, however, was attended by official Washington led by President Truman, by diplomats and high Army and Navy officers and by hundreds of plain people who braved a sudden rain to pay tribute to the last of the Supreme Court's great dissenters.

At the conclusion of the simple Episcopal rites which Justice Stone himself desired, the casket was borne from the cathedral by eight Supreme Court Justices.

A single small wreath of purple iris and yellow jonquils was left in its place on the bier.

President Truman, who interrupted his vacation cruise on Chesapeake Bay for the services, entered at 1:58 p. m., dressed formally in a cutaway and escorting Mrs. Truman, who wore black. Miss Margaret Truman was escorted by the President's chief of staff, Admiral William D. Leahy. Coming down the south transept, the presidential party crossed before the bier and took seats on the left side of the west nave.

At 2:07 the casket was borne in through the south transept by eight uniformed guards who served as pallbearers. It was followed by seven of the eight associate justices of the Supreme Court and two retired justices. They were former Chief Justice Charles Evans Hughes, whom Justice Stone succeeded in 1940, and former Justice

McReynolds. Only Justice Robert H. Jackson, now representing the United States at the Nuremberg war crimes trials, and retired Justice Owen J. Roberts were absent.

Justice Stone's family followed, Mrs. Stone heavily veiled and with head bowed, and their two sons, Dr. Marshall H. Stone of Cambridge, Mass., and Col. Lauson Stone of New York. They were seated on the right side of the west nave, directly across from the presidential party.

Favorite Hymn Intoned

Two minutes later, at 2:07, the cathedral choir in purple cassocks and white surplices, marched slowly down the west nave, intoning "O God, Our Help in Ages Past," a favorite of the late Chief Justice. Services were conducted by the Rev. Fleming James, D.D., dean of the School of Theology, University of the South, Suwanee, Tenn., friend for half a century of the dead jurist. He was assisted by the Right Rev. Angus Dun, Bishop of Washington, and the Very Rev. John Wallace Suter, dean of the cathedral.

The order of service was taken from the Episcopal Book of Common Prayer and was doubly impressive because of its simplicity and its brevity. There was no eulogy and no sermon. Only once was the name of Justice Stone

See STONE, Page 3, Column 3.

Brotherhoods Call Railroad Strike May 18

Findings of Board On Wages, Conditions Of Work Are Rejected

Cleveland, April 25 (AP).—A strike that could paralyze the Nation's rail system was ordered today for May 18 by two railroad brotherhoods.

The Diesel-powered Exposition Flyer, bound for San Francisco, rammed into the rear of the Advance Flyer one block from the Naperville station, in view of scores of persons.

The two west-bound trains left Chicago at 12:35 p. m. (Central Standard Time.)

The impact sent the Diesel engine a half length through the interior of the Advance Flyer's rear coach, throwing the bodies of

some victims from the windows of the passenger car. The sides of the metal coach were rent asunder and turned back like cardboard, witnesses said.

Bodies Filled Alongside

Relief workers quickly removed the bodies of dead and the injured from the car, piling them along the right of way between the coach and a fence paralleling the line. All available doctors, nurses and ambulances were summoned.

The Red Cross sent 11 ambulances, first aid crews and relief equipment.

The accident took a toll of dead and injured of between one third and one half of the number of passengers on both trains. The Burlington estimated the Advance Flyer carried between 175 and 200 passengers in its nine cars and the Exposition Flyer from 150 to 200.

Edward Flynn, executive vice president of the railroad, said a check of the signal system showed it was in perfect operation for normal safe operation of trains and that the engineer of the second train had a warning to stop for 3 miles in advance of the point of collision.

Traveling 3 Minutes Apart

The trains left Union Station, Chicago, at 12:35 p. m. (Central Standard Time). Flynn said, and at Downers Grove, 8 miles east of the collision, they were traveling three minutes apart. This distance, the official said, is a safe separation on an automatic block signal trunk.

Flynn said the collision occurred on a clear section of track approximately 1100 feet west of a "wide vision" curve. At the curve, he said, was a red block signal warning oncoming trains to stop. An

See WRECK, Page 2, Column 4.

One Flyer Rams Into Another At 80 MPH

Crash at Chicago Suburb Worst in Burlington Records; Red Cross at Scene

Naperville, Ill., April 25 (AP).—The Burlington Railroad's Exposition Flyer plowed into the rear of the road's Advance Flyer at an 80-mile-and-hour speed today, killing between 38 and 50 persons and injuring about 125.

The Red Cross, which hurriedly set up a disaster relief headquarters here, reported that 50 persons were killed and 125 injured.

A check of dead in Naperville mortuary establishments and in hospitals placed the known dead at 38. At least 78 injured were taken to hospitals in Aurora.

Makes Unscheduled Stop

The accident, worst in the railroad's history, occurred when the Advance Flyer, bound for Omaha and Lincoln, Neb., made an unscheduled stop at this Chicago suburb, the railroad reported, apparently when trouble developed in the undercarriage of the train.

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See WRECK, Page 2, Column 4.

Canada Acquires Scientist of Spying

Ottawa, April 25 (AP).—Dr. David Shugar, scientist and former naval lieutenant charged with Russian espionage action against the Canadian government, was acquitted today on grounds of insufficient evidence. Shugar's acquittal was the first for any of the 14 persons charged.

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Rescue Workers Search Train Wreckage for Dead, Injured



Scene of the Burlington Railroad's Exposition Flyer wreck yesterday at Naperville, Ill., near Chicago. Firemen stand on car roof as rescue workers search the wreckage for dead and injured. Locomotive (left), crashed into the rear of an advance Flyer.

U.N. Vigil on Spain Proposed by U.S.

Won't Alter Bill

Naval Unit Plans Study Of Merger

The Senate Naval Committee announced yesterday it will hold its own hearings on the proposed merger of the armed forces, but Chairman Walsh (D., Mass.) said it is "not going to smother" the legislation.

Walsh indicated that on the contrary his group will not alter the unification measure which already has been recommended by the Senate Military Committee.

"We will study it and then report it back to the Senate," he told a reporter. "If we have changes or suggested amendments they then can be offered in the Senate."

Walsh said that Secretary of the Navy Forrestal and Fleet Admiral Chester W. Nimitz also will be asked to testify during the hearings.

The surprise agreement to send the controversial unification legislation to the Navy Committee was worked out yesterday between Walsh, Majority Leader Barkley (D., Ky.) and Thomas.

Barkley said reference of the merger bill to the Navy Committee was "only courtesy" and probably would cause "less friction" than an attempt to get Senate approval directly.

CONFER

From Page 1

communiqué describing the opening ceremonies but omitting any reference to possible disagreements. Rules of procedure were adopted, the bulletin said.

Baldwin won the fight for France to sit in, but without a vote, on the discussions of all peace treaties. The original schedule adopted at Moscow last December would have restricted French participation to the Italian treaty.

American and British representatives were surprised when Molotov, reversing suddenly a Soviet policy of six months' duration, declared the Soviet Union had no objection to French observers attending discussions of treaties with the Balkans and Finland.

Under the ministers' decision, the United States will also sit in without a vote on discussions for a peace treaty with Finland, restricted originally to Britain and Russia.

Caused Postponement
The deadlock over writing the peace treaties had caused postponement of the European Peace Conference of 21 nations, which had been scheduled in Paris on May 1.

At Byrnes' suggestion, Baldwin presided at the opening session of the conference in the Victor Hugo salon of Luxembourg Palace. Under rules adopted by the ministers, the presidency will be rotated, with British Foreign Minister Ernest Bevin presiding tomorrow followed by Molotov and Byrnes.

Byrnes, in a brief opening speech, expressed pleasure at being able to attend such a conference in the liberated French capital.

The deputy foreign ministers will meet each morning and map the day's agenda to be submitted to their chiefs in the afternoon.

As the ministers gathered in the conference room, Byrnes shook hands warmly with Molotov and Soviet Vice Commissar Andrei J. Vishinsky, walking across the floor to greet them. Bevin nodded at the Russians upon entering the room.

The Soviet delegation was seated between the Americans and the British. The French were on the left of the Americans.

Senator Tom Connally (D., Tex.) sat on Byrnes' right while Byrnes' personal assistant, Charles E. Bohlen, was on his left next to Senator Arthur H. Vandenberg (R., Mich.).

Members of both the American and Russian delegations appeared in good humor.

Although streets leading to the palace were lined with crowds, there were no demonstrations as the foreign diplomats arrived.

The palace was decorated with the flags of the four nations, and was surrounded by hundreds of policemen who kept the square in front of the building clear of spectators.

GOP Names Kelsey In Congress Race

Suffolk, Va., April 25 (AP)—Sidney Kelsey, 35-year-old Norfolk attorney and World War II veteran, was unanimously nominated for Congress by Republicans of the Second District here today.

The convention also adopted a "declaration of principles" labeling the Truman Administration "a confused, do-nothing administration, lacking efficiency, economy and statesmanship," and calling for abandonment of what was termed Virginia's "one party plan, now controlled by the Byrd machine."

Kelsey's opponent in the November election will be determined in the August 6 Democratic primary. Representative Ralph H. Daugherty of Norfolk is opposed for the Democratic nomination by Porter Hardy, Jr., Churchland.

Russia Demands 'Real' Action, Even At Cost of Civil War

By Charles M. McCann

New York, April 25 (AP)—The United States proposed today that the United Nations Security Council keep a constant watch on Franco Spain and be ready to take instant action if it threatened peace, through a continuing investigation committee.

Russia, dissatisfied with mere investigating, talking and watching, retorted with a demand for real action against the Franco regime even at the cost of a new Spanish civil war.

Poland, France and Mexico joined with Russia in trying to force a resolution which would commit the Council—in advance of an investigation—to some sort of action.

But the Council, after more than three hours of debate over resolutions, amendments and revisions of resolutions and amendments, adjourned until 11 a. m. tomorrow in the hope that private conferences during the night might result in unanimous agreement.

It was decided that the chief delegates of Australia, Poland and France—all of whom had advanced various proposals—should get together and try to draft a joint resolution on the basis of Australia's demand for a five-man fact-finding investigation of the Franco regime.

These three delegates met in the lounge at the U. N. headquarters after the meeting. Over drinks they found they all had dinner engagements. They agreed to meet again late tonight.

Council debate degenerated, on the surface, into a battle of commas, semi-colons and phrases. But as it dragged on it was apparent under the surface that more was at stake.

Barkley said reference of the merger bill to the Navy Committee was "only courtesy" and probably would cause "less friction" than an attempt to get Senate approval directly.

Fights for Investigation

Australia was fighting for an investigation which would get the facts and then let the Council decide whether Spain was a threat to peace. Russia, France and Poland, supported by Mexico, wanted to get the Council to condemn the Franco regime in advance and consider what the Poles called "practical steps" for dealing with it. A Council majority led by the United States and Britain supports Australia.

Australia amended its own original proposal by leaving out a direction to the investigating committee to seek part of its facts from the Franco regime. In the revised version this question is left open and the committee would be instructed simply to "call for further statements, documents and evidence and to conduct such inquiries as it may deem necessary."

United States Chief Delegate Edward R. Stettinius, Jr., supporting an Australian plan for a council subcommittee on Spain, suggested that instead of making one report and ending its work, the committee be kept alive as long as Franco is in office.

Then the council would be in position at any time, Stettinius urged, to decide whether, as Poland, Russia, France and Mexico all agree, Generalissimo Francisco Franco's government is a threat to world peace.

But Russian Chief Delegate Andrei A. Gromyko, opening a speech Big Three fight, angrily denounced what he called a continuance of "the same old story—insufficient evidence for action" and of "the unhappy and bankrupt methods of the past."

Answering arguments that the situation in Spain must be solved without the shedding of Spanish blood in internal warfare, Gromyko said:

"Civil war in some countries has not always had a bad effect. The historical place and significance of the Civil War in the United States is well known. . . . It is the task of the United Nations . . . to help the Spanish people . . . to take back to themselves the democratic freedoms that have been taken away from them."

Bonnet Asks Amendment
Henri Bonnet, French, asked that the Australian investigation proposal be amended so that the committee would recommend "practical measures" which the U. N. might take against Franco and thus "give encouragement to republican elements."

The Netherlands and Mexico supported the Australian plan. Poland appealed for action which would not give "aid and comfort to a Fascist regime."

Dr. Oscar Lange, Poland, suggested that the council pass a resolution denouncing the Franco regime and name a committee to

They Met in the ETO . . .



Associated Press Wirephoto

EISENHOWER'S AIDES MARRY—Capt. Burr N. Johnson, Jr., and his bride, the former Frances Norman Smith, 22, a Wac sergeant, cut their wedding cake at the reception following their wedding Wednesday in the Little Church Around the Corner, in New York City. Both were attached to Gen. Dwight Eisenhower's headquarters in the ETO during the war. The bride, daughter of Dr. and Mrs. Edward M. Smith of New York, was the general's secretary. Captain Johnson, now assigned to duty at Fort Belvoir, Va., is from Syracuse, N. Y. They will make their home in Washington

draft a resolution for "practical steps to be taken."

Russia, France and Poland were all fighting to get into any resolution something that would commit the council to action of some sort against Franco.

Opening the council meeting, Australian Chief Delegate Col. W. R. Hodgson himself suggested minor revisions of his proposal—such as giving the committee additional time for study and to have it report the facts it obtains to the council so that he could himself decide what to do.

Adoption Is Urged
United States Chief Delegate Stettinius, praising Hodgson's "wise proposal," urged its adoption in substance and he repeated this country's objection to the Polish resolution asking the Council to break with Generalissimo Franco for a United Nations diplomatic censure of the Franco regime.

Stettinius said bluntly that the State Department had first hand information from its own sources in Spain which disagreed with the charges outlined by Lange.

The United States, Stettinius emphasized, has not changed its disapproval of the Franco regime. What it wants, he said, is to see on facts. The proposed committee would get the facts, he said, and then the Council could carry out its obligation to act on them, whatever they indicated. But Poland, Stettinius said, has not shown that there is a situation in Spain which might lead to international friction.

Stettinius said he hoped investigators would pay particular attention to Nazis known to be in Spain. He estimated that about 2200 undesirable Germans remained.

President Hafez Afifi Pasha, Egypt, reminded the delegates at the start that today was the anniversary of the charter-writing U. N. conference in San Francisco. He read a telegram from Mayor Roger Lapham of San Francisco congratulating the U. N. on the progress it has made.

Miss Hoefft said she was leaving for her office when she heard the crash "which sounded like a big explosion followed by a lot of small explosions."

She rushed to the scene of the wreck, and found an injured dining car employee lying along the right of way.

"He said he was cold, so I gave him my coat. Then I looked at

the last coach. I could see people sticking out of the windows. A part of a leg dropped from a window of the coach. There were men and cries."

The rear coach of the Advance Flyer was a nonstreamline steel car. The next to last car on this train was a streamline observation car. The third car from the end turned over on its side but the other cars remained standing, but tilted. All cars of the Advance Flyer remained upright.

Three of the 75 injured persons taken to St. Charles Hospital in Aurora died shortly after arrival. Identification of the victims was delayed by the lack of facilities in this small Chicago suburban community.

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RAIL

From Page 1

eral railroad walkout since the historic Pullman strike of 1894. To prevent suspension of rail transportation, the Government could seize and operate the roads, but before that, railroad sources in Washington pointed out, President Truman might appoint a second emergency board to avert a tie-up.

Precedent Set by Roosevelt
These sources said a precedent for such action was set by the late President Roosevelt when findings of a first board were rejected by workers objectionable to railroad employees' organizations.

The board in the present dispute was appointed March 8, after the trainmen and engineers originally set a March 11 deadline for the beginning of a progressive strike.

Under the Railway Labor Act, the board appointment automatically delayed a walkout before the board's report to the President, and the law requires a status quo for 30 days after.

Recommendations were for a 18-cent hourly wage increase and certain rules changes. The brotherhoods asked for wage increases averaging 25 per cent and 45 changes in working rules.

Among the changes were: A 10-cent hourly differential in pay for night work.

Sick leave, based on length of service.

Time and one-half overtime pay for Saturday and Sunday work.

Limitation of train lengths to 70 cars and 3000 feet for freight trains and 14 cars and 1400 feet for passenger trains.

No Benefits to Stewards
In addition, the board granted no benefits to dining car stewards, and this was one of the issues of greatest contention.

Recommended were a few changes proposed by carriers. Whitney said earlier that recommendation of any of the 29 changes proposed by carriers would be the "signal for a strike."

Trainmen and engineers, with a combined membership of 293,000, represent 15 per cent of all railroad employees in the country. The trainmen's membership, numbering about 215,000, embraces brakemen, flagmen, dining car stewards, yard masters, yard men, switch tenders, baggage men and about two-thirds of the country's conductors.

A strike would tie up 348 railroad lines and terminals—all the trunk lines and most feeders. Only troop trains, hospital trains and milk trains would move, Whitney said.

The front trucks of the Exposition Flyer Diesel locomotive were sheared off when the engine telescoped into the Advance Flyer.

The rear coach of the Advance Flyer telescoped nearly half the length of its adjoining dining car. The third coach from the end of the Advance Flyer was turned over and the fourth and fifth coaches were derailed.

Rescue workers said nearly all of those killed were in the last two coaches of the Advance Flyer.

Five coaches of the Exposition Flyer were derailed and two of them were slightly telescoped. None, however, turned over.

A total of 35 bodies were brought to three Naperville undertakings.

Three of the 75 injured persons taken to St. Charles Hospital in Aurora died shortly after arrival.

Identification of the victims was delayed by the lack of facilities in this small Chicago suburban community.

Ferne Hoefft, a reporter for the Naperville Sun, who was at her home a block away from the scene, said bodies literally were squeezed from the windows of the last coach.

Miss Hoefft said she was leaving for her office when she heard the crash "which sounded like a big explosion followed by a lot of small explosions."

She rushed to the scene of the wreck, and found an injured dining car employee lying along the right of way.

"He said he was cold, so I gave him my coat. Then I looked at

the last coach. I could see people sticking out of the windows. A part of a leg dropped from a window of the coach. There were men and cries."

The rear coach of the Advance Flyer was a nonstreamline steel car. The next to last car on this train was a streamline observation car. The third car from the end turned over on its side but the other cars remained standing, but tilted. All cars of the Advance Flyer remained upright.

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Smaller Leaves

From Page 1

Britain Cuts Use of Flour, Beer Barley

London, April 25 (AP)—The British government tonight ordered a 12½ per cent reduction in the use of flour for domestic bread production and a 15 per cent cut in the amount of barley to be used for beer making.

The new grain economies, listed in a statement from Prime Minister Attlee's Downing Street residence, will give British housewives a standardized bread loaf of 1¼ pounds, instead of 2 pounds, without a reduction in price.

The measures were agreed upon at a special two-hour meeting of the cabinet as an "additional contribution" to countries faced with acute food shortages, the statement said.

The cabinet also confirmed a previous decision to divert 200,000 tons of grain from local stocks and from shipments scheduled to arrive during April and May to countries where the shortage is greatest. Replacement of these diversions has been promised by the United States and Canadian governments.

Barley for beer will be reduced to 80 per cent of prewar production. With current production at 5.42 per cent above the prewar figure, the cut will represent a 15 per cent loss for beer drinkers.

The decision not to decrease the price of 9 cents for a loaf of bread, despite its smaller size, is intended to discourage the purchase of a second loaf by consumers, a spokesman said.

Hoover At Bangalore
Bangalore, Mysore, India, April 25 (AP)—Former President Herbert Hoover arrived at Bangalore today for a quick tour of famine-stricken Mysore before going on to Bangkok.

Vienna, Va., Boy Still Missing; May Be on Way to N.Y.

A 10-year-old Vienna, (Va.) boy, Joseph B. Joynt, USA, and member of his family expressed the conviction that Joe had thumbed a ride at Tyson's Corner and had possibly headed for New York where he lived before the war.

The family based their belief that a Washington commuter had probably picked him up on the fact that Joe and his dog, "Skipper," were inseparable and the dog would not have returned, as he did, soon after the boy left unless his youthful master had got into a car.

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Jury Disagrees in Test Case On Short-Measure Sales

The District's short-measure ice cream trial ended inconclusively yesterday after three days, with a Municipal Court jury failing to reach a decision.

A "hung jury" was declared after two hours' deliberation when the jurors reported they were in "hopeless disagreement."

Stating he has "not yet decided" whether he will call for a new trial, Assistant Corporation Counsel Clark King, who presented the test case, declared after the verdict was announced:

"I think the District has accomplished its purpose in that the retailers now know they have to give full measure or they will be prosecuted."

The remaining defendant in the case was Harold Hemminger, who formerly operated Harold's Ice Cream Shop, 1788 Columbia rd. He has since sold that store. A second defendant when the trial opened, Samuel Steinberg, associated with the Courthouse Pharmacy at 3d and E sts. n.w., was acquitted the previous day on a directed verdict. Defense evidence showed that that business is operated by a corporation, while Steinberg was charged as an individual.

The chief contention of the defense during the trial was that it is impossible for retailers to pack bulk ice cream in the manner literally laid down by District law and interpreted by the measurement inspectors.

Judge Armond Scott said, while the jury was not present, that the law seems to exact "complying with something that it is impossible to comply with." The prosecution contended that the defendant was not accused of short measure for "a few drops" or an ounce or two of ice cream, but "8 full ounces."

The stand-by equipment will produce a richer type of manufactured gas—one comparable in heat value to natural gas.

May 5 Date To Be Sought For Food Drive

By Dorothy Andrews

The District Commissioners will be asked to set aside May 5 as the day when Washingtonians will pledge their support to the food conservation program under a plan advanced yesterday.

Raymond F. Garrity, chairman of the Washington Food Conservation Committee, told a meeting of the group yesterday afternoon that the program will depend on all organizations which are representative of Washington, and that two of its most important elements will be expressed through churches and schools.

The churches, he said, are needed to put the idea of food conservation to the people of Washington because there is something religious about this program.

Garrity said also that a contest to develop a slogan for the local campaign will be carried out through Washington's radio stations. He asked local organizations to select speakers for their groups, who will emphasize the program, which the local committee is pledged to carry out in Washington.

The food committee chairman said that in order to utilize the support of the public and private schools in Washington, teachers may be asked to "sell" the program to their students.

"No group," he said, "is more impressionable than the children, and when they know the story of what is happening to the children of Europe, they will take our message into their homes and into their hearts."

The conservation that is expected of each Washingtonian is "very simple," Garrity said. Every one is being asked:

1. To save on wheat products at least 40 per cent. This means cutting down on bread, pastries, cookies and pies.

2. To save on edible fats and oils, such as butter, lard, salad oils. In cooking of foods, broil rather than fry.

3. To utilize left-overs. (Garrity said that he understood the restaurants and hotels "could feed a large city in Europe from their left-overs in wheat products.")

He added, however, that proper food conservation will of itself eliminate many such left-overs.

To continue growing victory gardens.

"Originally," Garrity said, "we spoke of this campaign lasting until July 1. Now, however, it looks as though it will have to continue through August."

The food chairman said that wheat quotas are not being met, and that only the fullest success of the voluntary program and the Government set-aside program for wheat will save millions of people from dying.

Dr. Frederick A. Reissig of the Washington Federation of Churches told other committeemen that the churches are "more than eager to cooperate in every way possible with the aims of food conservation."

Cooperation also was pledged by J. Clifford Folger, speaking for the American Red Cross; Robert J. Wilson, executive secretary of the Washington Restaurant Association; Arthur J. Harnett, who spoke for the Hotel Association of Washington; and Kirk Miller, Safeway Stores official.

L. H. Neville Thompson, chairman of the veterans' joint committee; Bob White of the American veterans committee; and Fred L. Walker of the Central Labor Union, all assured the committee of their groups' willingness to cooperate in the food program.

Others who spoke were: Mrs. O. D. Rush, supervisor of home economics for the District public schools, who suggested that specific information on food conservation be published; Mr. Arthur C. Watkins of the District Parent-Teacher Association; and Mrs. O. G. Hankins of the District Federation of Women's Clubs.

which she is president. Members responded so well that many pledged to begin the plan in their own communities in the county.

Mrs. Hayes, who is a teller at the Suburban National Bank in Takoma Park, said yesterday that anyone in Montgomery County who has names of friends or relatives in Europe may call her at SL 2231 after 5 p. m. She now is working out a plan to set up a clearing house for names, to prevent duplication.

Under the "block tea" plan there will be a chairman of each block in a town or community, to be known as a block leader. The block leader will give a tea, to which residents of the block may bring needed supplies, help wrap packages 11 pounds, and submit names of any families they know in Europe which are ill fed.

Mrs. Hayes says the greatest need is for block chairmen. "I will carry out the plan and help organize the system to see that the project gets off to a good start."

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Attend Funeral of Chief Justice . . .



President Truman (left), preceded by the Very Rev. John W. Suter, dean of the Cathedral, arrives to attend the simple services for Chief Justice Stone. Mrs. Truman is behind the dean. Former Chief Justice Charles Evans Hughes, 84 (right), also attended.

Liquor Permits Granted Six in Prince Georges

The Prince Georges County license commission yesterday granted six new liquor licenses and seven liquor license transfers to applicants but withheld one transfer after learning of a family dispute.

The commissioners continued for one month the application of John Joseph Mezza and Leone Mezza for transfer of the beer, wine and liquor license held by Benny Bass at Benny's Tavern, 3808 38th st., Brentwood.

Bass explained that his brother-in-law and sister, Mr. and Mrs. Edward Smith, owners of the property, refused to sign the application for a new license. He holds a lease, his attorney said, adding that Bass and the Smiths have litigation pending in Circuit Court over property matters.

The commission exonerated Norman Shields, operator of the Muirkirk Inn, of a charge that he falsified his liquor license application, after he explained that he owned property in the District and that he had District tags for his automobile, but that he actually resides at a Muirkirk Inn.

Warning was given to Frank Grayson, owner, and Charles Johnson, manager of a Bowie beer tavern, against further alleged violations of Saturday and Sunday night closing hours and selling to minors.

Mertie F. Hall, of the Laurel-Bowie rd., Laurel, was denied a beer license on the grounds that she was unable to claim a clear title to the property.

The six new licenses and seven transfers, which were approved, are:

Edward L. Danziger, Lillian Danziger and Nellie Wilson, beer, wine and liquor, for sale, 114 Washington Blvd., Laurel.

McKinley N. Curtis, beer, wine and liquor, for sale, 1000 Eastern ave., Palmyra Heights.

Walter W. Carr, beer, wine and liquor, for sale, 1000 Eastern ave., Palmyra Heights.

Edward L. Mahoney, beer, on sale generally, West Landon Roadway, Landon.

Raymond G. Anderson and Thomas M. Smith, beer, wine and liquor, for sale, 1000 Eastern ave., Palmyra Heights.

James Lewis, beer, wine and liquor, for sale, General Store, Accokeek.

James Lewis, beer, wine and liquor, for sale, General Store, Accokeek.

Lawrence B. Kegan, beer and light wine, for sale, 1000 Eastern ave., Palmyra Heights.

Benjamin, beer, from Abraham and Gertrude Schrier, wine and liquor, for sale, Hoffman's, 2911 Ridge Island ave., Brentwood.

Leon Ellis, beer, wine and liquor, for sale, 1000 Eastern ave., Palmyra Heights.

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STONE

From Page 1

mentioned and that was in a deeply moving prayer by his old friend, the Rev. Dr. James.

"Almighty God," he petitioned, "the giver of all good gifts, we render thee our loving thanks that thou didst give unto us who knew him our friend, Harlan Stone. Not as a great public officer do we remember him now, but as a friend; understanding, companionable, kind, true, humble, simple of heart, courageous; one to whom we looked for clear direction in perplexity; one who never failed us when we needed him. We cannot recount all that he did for us, all that he was to us. But in gratitude and love we commend him to thy fatherly keeping. May he rest in peace and may light perpetual shine upon him."

The service was begun by Dean Suter, with the memorable and sustaining words of the Savior:

"I am the resurrection and the life, saith the Lord; he that believeth in me, though he were dead, yet shall he live; and whoever liveth in me, shall never die."

All present then joined with Dean Suter in reading respectively the 46th Psalm: "God is our hope and strength; a very present help in trouble. . . . The Lord of Hosts is with us; the God Jacob is our refuge."

The choir, directed by Paul Calloway, organist and choirmaster, then sang the Twenty-third Psalm with its promise of peace and support in adversity.

The lesson was read by the Rev. Dr. James from the fifteenth chapter of Paul's First Epistle to the Corinthians:

"Death is swallowed up in victory. 'O death, where is thy sting? O grave, where is thy victory?'

"But thanks be to God, which giveth us the victory through our Lord Jesus Christ."

Offers Prayer for Court

Bishop Dun then offered a prayer for the Supreme Court of the United States.

"O Righteous God, before whose throne shall be gathered all the nations and whose word is a discernment between good and bad, ever walking before thee in truth and in uprightness; that so this Nation may grow from age to age in obedience to thy law; through Him who shall come to be our Judge, thy Son, our Savior, Jesus Christ."

After the Lord's Prayer has been recited by all present, the Anthem was sung by the choir; the benediction was offered and the casket was borne from the vaulted room, heavy with the scent of flowers, into the rain. It was preceded by Him who shall come to be our Judge, thy Son, our Savior, Jesus Christ.

Mr. Truman left immediately for Quantico, Va., where he boarded the yacht Williamsburg to resume his short vacation cruise.

CHARLOTTESVILLE YOUTH CENTER DISCUSSED

Charlottesville, Va., April 25 (Sp.)—A public discussion of the need for a teenage center here, held under the auspices of the Council Agencies at the court-house yesterday, was followed by adoption of a resolution for Council sponsorship of some sort of youth center.

and Honor, off sale, Ellis Food Market, 335-337 Main st., Laurel.

Nicholas Gavrilas, from Peter Gavrilas, beer, on sale, 345 1/2 Main st., Laurel.

Hyman L. Gordon, from Alice Myers, beer, on sale, 422 1/2 30th st., Mount Rainier.

William W. Smith, from Rose Kent, beer and light wine, off sale, Arco's Market, 6510 Central ave., Maryland Park.

Stirling V. Beaver, from Thomas M. Fox, beer, wine and liquor, on sale, Fox's Hotel and Restaurant, Baltimore Blvd. and Main st., Laurel.

ONE DROP makes good food taste better

EVANGELINE HOT SAUCE

Kill the Itch (Scabies) With Siticide

This liquid preparation kills in 30 minutes those itch mites with which 25 million in contact. Buy SITICIDE from your druggist, or send 60c to Siticide Co., Commerce, Ga. (Adv.)

Ask for AUSTIN'S

AUSTIN'S A-1 SOLUTION

AT ALL D. G. S. AND SHIRLEY FOOD STORES

Now you can serve Cocktails at home

Holland House Cocktail Mix

Per Sale at Food, Drug, Dept., Package Liquor Stores HOLLAND HOUSE SALES CO. 126 West 22nd St., New York 11, N. Y.

Army Tightens Discipline in European Area

Frankfurt, Germany, April 25 (AP)—Gen. Joseph T. McNarney said today he had instituted a rigorous five-point program for combatting deterioration of discipline and morale among American troops in Europe, including new training programs and more strict control of curfew.

Admitting that both discipline and morale had declined seriously within the last few months, the European commander told a news conference he had issued orders that "prompt and corrective measures must be taken to remove the cause, deal swiftly and justly with the offenders, and prevent any future occurrences."

Corrective Measures Listed

Listed by McNarney as "corrective measures" were:

1. New training programs "in addition to the normal training programs for occupational duties" designed to leave the soldiers less idle time or unused energy to get into trouble.

2. Requirements that soldiers must have special passes to be out of their billets after 11 p. m., with only those having good conduct records granted such passes and the rule enforced by frequent checks.

3. More rigid control of firearms with court martial for those who carry weapons illegally.

4. Swift punishment of lawlessness or offenses against civilians.

5. More intensive control of venereal disease.

McNarney disclosed yesterday he had issued orders to tighten discipline among troops. Today, in addition to revealing details of his orders, he reiterated his belief that rapid redeployment, heavy turnover in personnel and inexperienced replacements were the principal factors in the decline in discipline.

Yesterday McNarney had cited as examples of weakened Army discipline black market sales, drunkenness, high automobile accident rate, general lack of smartness in appearance and military courtesy, and an excessive venereal disease rate.

Maj. Claude M. Eberhart, Chicago, venereal disease control officer of the European theater, said Army medical officers had recommended reimposition of "real garrison life" with emphasis on drill field exercises to combat the high venereal disease rate among American occupation troops.

The venereal disease rate had risen from 52 cases per thousand soldiers per year on V-E Day to highs of 427 cases in some areas, Eberhart said. While new measures to enforce treatment of German girls have resulted in a leveling off to an average of 211 cases at present, he said, "there is no guarantee that the rate won't continue to skyrocket."

Hunger Causes Promiscuity

"Food shortages as they grow worse will increase the promiscuity of girls. . . .

"One of the few alternatives is to enforce Army discipline, with emphasis on drills, reviews, parades, tightening of curfew and general discipline, and a reinitiation of military calls such as retreat and reveille."

"This not only will keep the idle soldier off the streets but will give him pride in being a soldier."

"Right now many soldiers have no pride and men without pride don't care with whom they sleep."

BACKACHE, LEG PAINS MAY BE DANGER SIGN

Of Tired Kidneys

If backache and leg pains are bothering you, don't let them go unheeded. They may be warning signs of kidney trouble. Nature may be warning you that your kidneys need attention.

Kidney trouble may be indicated by backache, rheumatic pains, leg pains, loss of sleep and energy, swelling up of ankles, uric acid under the eyes, headache and dizziness. Frequent or smelly urination, and morning sickness are also signs of kidney trouble.

They help most people pass about 5 pills a day.

If the 18 million of kidney tubes and filters don't work well, poisons waste matter build up in the blood. These poisons may start nagging backache, rheumatic pains, leg pains, loss of sleep and energy, swelling up of ankles, uric acid under the eyes, headache and dizziness. Frequent or smelly urination, and morning sickness are also signs of kidney trouble.

Don't wait! Ask your druggist for Doan's Pills, a stimulant diuretic, used successfully by millions for over 40 years. Doan's gives happy relief and will help the 18 million of kidney tubes flush out poisons waste from the blood. Get Doan's Pills.

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Per Sale at Food, Drug, Dept., Package Liquor Stores HOLLAND HOUSE SALES CO. 126 West 22nd St., New York 11, N. Y.

AT ALL D. G. S. AND SHIRLEY FOOD STORES

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War Orphan Gets First Visa to U. S.

By John W. Ball

Post Reporter

America's program for famine relief met two stiff jolts yesterday when official reports showed relief shipments of wheat far behind schedule and wheat stocks on hand in the United States startlingly low.

In the first 20 days of April the United States failed to meet its promises of wheat for export to starvation areas by 198,000 tons, the Department of Agriculture announced. That brings the deficit in America's commitment since January 1 to 512,000 tons.

So far this year America has shipped 3,155,000 long tons of wheat to a famine-scorched world. Its promise for this period was 3,667,000 tons.

Believed Impossible

"In order to meet the April goal of 1,100,000 tons it is necessary to ship 632,000 tons in the 10 days from April 21 to 30," the department said. "It is almost certain that this will be impossible."

The recently announced bonus plan for wheat and corn purchases and the order to reduce domestic use of wheat to 75 per cent of the consumption in 1945 will "sharply increase the flow of wheat from the farms" in May and June, department officials predicted.

They are hopeful this increase will help make up some of the deficit.

The first bad news of the day yesterday came when the quarterly crop report for stocks of wheat in all positions was made public.

That report showed less wheat in the United States now than at any time since 1938.

The total wheat in the United States was given as 339 million bushels. This is 80 per cent of the total a year ago. It falls far short of estimates deemed necessary for this country to meet all obligations.

The statement by the crop reporting board indicated that the startling nature of the report was due to the surprising "disappearance" of wheat during the quarter from January 1 to April 1.

This "disappearance" totaled about 351 million bushels. A year ago during the same period the "disappearance" of wheat totaled about 272 million; in 1944 it was 273 million and in 1943, 257 million bushels.

This "disappearance" is attributed by the department to (1) heavier feeding of wheat than expected (2) larger milling and heavier exports than was indicated.

"This continues the accelerated movement which has marked the period since July 1, 1945," the department report stated, "and results in lower stocks in each of the five storage positions than on April 1, of any of the last three years."

The total is made up of 204 million bushels on farms (as reported April 10); 37 1/2 million bushels in interior mills, elevators and warehouses; 56 million bushels at merchant mills; 34 1/2 millions in commercial stocks at terminals; and 7 millions owned by the Commodity Credit Corporation (which purchases grain for the Government for relief purposes). No estimate is made of grain in transit, except a portion of the small amount owned by the CCC.

The report compared with previous reports as follows:

April 1, 1946, 338,644; Jan. 1, 1946, 680,844; April 1, 1945, 382,974; April 1, 1944, 644,817; April 1, 1943, 901,216.

The lowest report in recent years was reached on April 1, 1937, after years of recurring drought, when only 211 million bushels were reported.

The highest was in 1943 when 901,216 were reported—almost three times the present figure.

Guessing the effect of the present wheat position on the Government's relief program was a favorite diversion around the Agriculture Department late in the day.

Many agreed that the report indicates that even with the curtailment on domestic use of flour and the limitation of wheat inventories to 21 days supply, the relief program can be met only with extreme difficulty.

The restriction on the use of flour is hoped by some to cut domestic consumption from about 135 million bushels a quarter to as low as 97 million. The Government hopes to export 125 million bushels under the relief program. With a minimum carryover of 125 million bushels, 12 million for seeding the spring wheat crop and 25 million for animal feeding, the program calls for 384 million bushels. That amount cannot be met with only 334 million bushels in the country.

Farmers are responding to the Government's bonus plan for corn sales, the Department announced yesterday. The Government last Friday promised a bonus of 30 cents a bushel for 50 million bushels of corn marketed before May 25.

The Department called the response "immediate and enthusiastic," although no figures of corn receipts were given.

The Government announced that the corn so bought will be (1) exported as whole grain for human consumption, (2) exported as processed meal and grits, and (3) supplied to domestic processors for the manufacture of essential products approved by the department. The latter are such things as starches needed by basic industries such as steel, textile, pharmaceutical and paper.

None of the corn purchased under this program, the department said, will be used as feed.</

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German Denounces Nazi Hierarchy

Former Gestapo Officer Tells Tribunal Of Plots; Says All But Schacht Are Guilty

Nuernberg, April 25 (AP).—A German defense witness told the International Military Tribunal today that all except Hjalmar Schacht of the Nazi prisoners on trial here should be convicted and punished because they "are responsible for the misery brought upon Germany and the world."

The witness, Hans Bernd Gisevius, former Gestapo officer, also declared that Hermann Goering had devised frame-ups leading to dismissal of both Col. Gen. Werner von Fritsch, army chief of staff, and Field Marshal Werner von Blomberg, war minister, in "the decisive last steps before the outbreak of war."

United States Chief Prosecutor Robert H. Jackson yesterday described Gisevius as "the one representative of democratic forces in Germany to take this stand."

Gisevius denounced nearly all the surviving members of the Nazi hierarchy after testifying that he and other anti-Nazis had sought to unseat Hitler, end the war and restore the rule of justice in Germany. He said Schacht, former minister of economics, was prominent among the anti-Hitler plotters. Jackson asked Gisevius: "What would your group of conspirators have done with these men in the dock here if you had been able to stage a putsch and seize power?"

Gisevius surveyed the defendants, and replied: "We'd have locked them up—all except Schacht—and

it would not have been a long wait between sentencing and punishment. We regard them as responsible for the misery brought upon Germany and the world."

Earlier, Gisevius also had given some credit to Wilhelm Frick, former minister of the interior, for trying to prevent or curtail excesses of Goering, Heinrich Himmler and the Gestapo. Gisevius was called as a witness for Frick.

He said he "often regretted we could not catch Hitler, Goering and Himmler together for a chance to assassinate them together."

He denounced Ernst Kaltenbrunner, security police head, as "even worse than that monster (Reinhard) Heydrich," and said Kaltenbrunner and his Gestapo cohorts "discussed at luncheon meetings in gruesome detail their gas chambers and hideous crimes."

Gisevius said Goering forced a common criminal to identify Von Fritsch, in Hitler's presence, as a man guilty of a homosexual attack, even though the Gestapo knew that the culprit was a man named Capt. von Fritsch.

Goering became furious, also induced Hitler to attend the wedding of Von Blomberg to a carpenter's daughter, and Hitler became furious because he had not known the facts about the "socially impossible" marriage.

Goering, after the wedding, he said, gave Hitler police files showing that Von Blomberg's bride "had been a prostitute registered in seven large German cities, she was in the Berlin rogue's gallery for 1 myself have seen the pictures and fingerprints, and she had been punished for distributing pornographic pictures."

Hitler dismissed Blomberg. Gisevius also testified that Joseph Goebbels "first had the idea for burning the Reichstag," and plotted the details with an S. A. brigade leader.

"Right at the start they blamed the Communists. One of the 10 who spread the chemical, an S. A. man named Rau, came later to the Leipzig court and told the whole story in an affidavit, but the Gestapo destroyed that paper and, on orders of Goering, murdered Rau. As far as is known, none of those 10 survives. Most were killed in the Roehm purge," he said.

Gisevius said Field Marshal Erwin Rommel participated in the July, 1944, attempt on Hitler's life, "but it is incorrect to picture Rommel as a fighter against Hitler."

He was a typical party general and joined up only after military disaster," the witness said. "It left a bad taste when this Johnny-come-lately came along with his suggestion that we should kill not only Hitler, but Himmler and Goering too."

Goering laughed broadly at that.

Goodwill Eyeful From Argentina



Associated Press Photo
TILDA THAMAR, sensational Argentine movie actress, established a beachhead at Miami yesterday and announced upon arrival that she was combining pleasure with a goodwill trip. She'll visit New York and Hollywood during her stay in this country, but has "no ambitions" to play in American movies.

14 Men From District To Be Inducted Today

Fourteen District men are to report for induction today. They are: Cleveland W. Anderson, Calvin Carter, Lee R. Marrow, Edward Newman, Norbert Brenner, George J. Dube, Jack W. Harper, Daniel B. Johnson, William C. Luce, Henry L. Merkl, Antonio C. Ramos, Daniel Garber Jr., Joseph E. Franklin, and Joseph E. Jackson.

About 71,000,000 people own life insurance in the United States today.

Ice cream is known to have been served in America as early as 1808 in New Orleans.

Massachusetts had only one State park in 1920.

D. C. to Ask Attorney General for 'Loan' of Prisons Director

District Commissioners yesterday announced they will ask the Attorney General for the "loan" of a new director for the Capital's prison system.

In a legal whirl over methods of carrying out prison reforms recommended a week ago by a special congressional investigating committee, the Commissioners—

1. Informed the Board of Public Welfare that it would retain full control over District prisons until proper legislation setting up a new department of corrections is passed.

2. Asked the Welfare Board to take no new action affecting penal institutions without first conferring with the Commissioners.

3. Followed up their dismissal of Howard B. Gill as general superintendent of penal institutions with a vague denial that they implied "ill will" in that action.

Give Views on Action

In a statement on their action ruling out the "without prejudice" clause in the order dismissing Gill, the Commissioners said such action would "have no bearing upon the action which might be taken by the Civil Service Commission."

Meanwhile, Gill was preparing an appeal to Civil Service on the findings of the three-man panel which recommended his dismissal. The panel spent six weeks review-

ing charges that Gill destroyed morale at the District jail to such an extent that "his usefulness is at an end."

Earlier, the Commissioners advised Edgar Morris, chairman of the Welfare Board, which filed the charges against Gill, December 6, that they were seeking a new general superintendent.

Legal Snarl Seen

Commissioner J. Russell Young foresaw a legal snarl to the recommendations of the House committee which conducted a sweeping probe of prison conditions after the Medley-McFarland escape, April 3, from the District Jail death house.

The committee urged that the Board of Public Welfare take immediate steps to relinquish its administration of penal institutions to a proposed department of corrections.

As interim action, the Welfare Board was asked to delegate full power to a new corrections director "borrowed" from the Federal Bureau of Prisons.

Young informed the Welfare Board chairman that the only method whereby the proposals "can be substantially met in the immediate future" is for the Welfare Board to announce "a voluntary policy that it will confer with the Board of Commissioners before taking action on new policies or procedures affecting penal institutions."

The report of the House committee headed by Representative F. Edward Hebert (D., La.) asked for immediate removal of powers over District prisons from the Welfare Board.

Spokesmen for the Attorney General refused to comment as to whether the Federal prisons would lend the District a penologist who would be subject to dictation by the layman welfare body.

The Commissioners, meanwhile,

have before them plans for revision of a bill now in Congress which would strip the Welfare Board of all administrative powers over welfare institutions. The revision would set up a new department of corrections to administer penal institutions, leaving other welfare activities under the present board.

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All-Pullman—Train Secretary

Lv. Washington	5:30 P.M.
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(P. & L. E. Su.)	
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TO PITTSBURGH and CHICAGO

THE COLUMBIAN
All-Coach—Coach Seats Reserved
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Lv. Washington	5:40 P.M.
Lv. Silver Spring	5:54 P.M.
Ar. Pittsburgh	12:25 A.M.
(P. & L. E. Su.)	
Ar. Chicago	8:25 A.M.

THE SHENANDOAH
Stewardess Service

Lv. Washington	11:45 P.M.
Lv. Silver Spring	11:59 P.M.
Ar. Pittsburgh	7:00 A.M.
(P. & L. E. Su.)	
Ar. Chicago	8:30 P.M.

TO CINCINNATI—LOUISVILLE—ST. LOUIS

THE NATIONAL LIMITED

Lv. Washington	6:30 P.M.
Lv. Silver Spring	6:44 P.M.
Ar. Cincinnati	7:15 A.M.
Ar. Louisville	10:05 A.M.
Ar. St. Louis	1:00 P.M.

THE DIPLOMAT

Lv. Washington	8:05 P.M.
Lv. Silver Spring	8:19 P.M.
Ar. Cincinnati	8:50 A.M.
Ar. Louisville	11:25 A.M.
Ar. St. Louis	3:15 P.M.

TO TOLEDO and DETROIT

THE AMBASSADOR

Lv. Washington	5:30 P.M.
Lv. Silver Spring	6:04 P.M.
Ar. Toledo	6:30 A.M.
Ar. Detroit	7:50 A.M.

B&O trains—to and from Detroit—now use the Michigan Central Station

TO PITTSBURGH and CLEVELAND

Day and Night Service

Lv. Washington	10:00 A.M.
Lv. Silver Spring	10:14 A.M.
Ar. Pittsburgh	5:40 P.M.
(P. & L. E. Su.)	
Ar. Cleveland	9:25 P.M.

Lv. Washington	8:25 P.M.
Lv. Silver Spring	8:39 P.M.
Ar. Pittsburgh	3:26 A.M.
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Ar. Cleveland	7:30 A.M.

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The Washington Merry-Go-Round

By Drew Pearson

IT DIDN'T get into the papers, but President Truman sat down the other day with Secretary of the Treasury Fred Vinson and Democratic National Committee



TAY-KOF
Washing Powder

MY HUSBAND DEMANDS GULDEN'S MUSTARD



Guldens tastes so good because it's made with more costly and more flavorful brown mustard seeds.

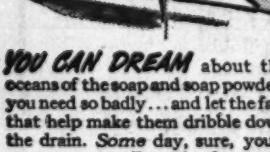
What Can YOU DO To Get More Soap?



YOU CAN DREAM about the oceans of soap and soap powders you need so badly... and let the facts that help make them dribble down the drain. Some day, sure, you'll get more soap. But when?

Not until the country's industrial fat supply has been built up tremendously. Right now, it is at a record low.

Suppose, though, you want soap to come back to the counter sooner... what can you do?



YOU CAN SAVE your used fats... just as carefully as during the war. There's more meat now... more fat to save... so it's lots easier.

You American housewives are already turning in a healthy share of our present industrial fat supply. If you slacken up, naturally there'll be less soap. And less soap means less soap, less of all peacetime products.

So keep saving. You get 4¢ for every pound... and every pound makes about two pounds of the soap you need!

Where there's fat... there's soap

KEEP TURNING IN USED FATS TO HELP MAKE MORE SOAP

Vice Chairman Dick Nacy to discuss the Southern rebellion against Bob Hannegan.

Nacy told Truman that the Southerners were up in arms over the last erroneous letter sent out of National Committee headquarters and signed by Bob Hannegan, urging Democratic leaders to pick good candidates this time.

The letter was interpreted by Southerners as indicating a purge of all Democrats; so Nacy told Truman that Dixie Democrats now wanted a new letter from Hannegan indorsing all Democratic members of Congress for reelection.

Truman replied that he would agree to no such thing. He said that if the Democratic National Committee indorsed all Democratic members of Congress, it would put Democrats who entered the primaries at a disadvantage. The President was thinking particularly of certain districts where Democrats may be booted out in the primaries by other Democrats who very much agree with the Truman program.

Finally the President said: "There will be no new letter. The National Committee has admitted its error. I am fully satisfied that Bob Hannegan knows how to run his own affairs. I am going to continue to let him run them, too."

And that was that.

Slitting Byrnes' Throat

NO MAN in the United States Government needs more support today than Jimmy Byrnes, now struggling to straighten out the tangled skein of peace. Yet, while he is in Paris, certain diehards on Capitol Hill have been busy as bird dogs cutting his appropriations throat.

One of Byrnes' strongest peace weapons is the good will of the Russian people. If they are friendly to the United States, his hand is strengthened 100 per cent with their bosses in the Kremlin. Proof of this is the way the government-controlled Moscow radio has been blasting away at the Russian people about decadent United States capitalism, millions of United States unemployed, and alleged United States efforts to bulldoze Russia.

One small start toward counteracting this is an illustrated magazine, *America*, published by the State Department and circulated in Russia to the tune of 10,000 copies. This is all the Kremlin will let inside Russia, though negotiations are now underway to increase the circulation to 50,000.

In the middle of these negotiations, however, niggardly Representative Louis Rabaut, Michigan Democrat, snatched his knife through the State Department's appropriation for *America*. Apparently disapproving of the idea of penetrating the Soviet "iron curtain," he and a majority of his Appropriations Subcommittee decided ineffect to tell Byrnes what he should or should not do in Russia.

Meanwhile, here is a confidential report from an official in the American Embassy in Moscow on the job *America* already has done on the Russian people:

Slitting Soviet Curtain

"IN THE PAST MONTH a hospital director requested 50 copies of each issue for patients, saying it was excellent reading matter; a radio repair man said he would give priority on radio repair work to any customer who got him a copy; in a theater the other night I sat in front of two women who were reading the third issue of *America*. They didn't go out between the acts."

"Soon a large group gathered

around them. The women read the headlines aloud. Everyone commented on the interest of the articles, the quality of the paper, and color work. Several weeks ago, before the fourth issue arrived, a young officer from a certain commissariat made her fourth visit to the embassy in a single month, pleading for a copy. The girl said that a doctor refused to treat her unless she could produce a new copy of *America*."

"I was told today that we got a protesting letter from the far-off Tshuvasky Republic, protesting that, although they had ordered 22 subscriptions, only 21 had arrived in the last mail. Copies of *America* have been sent to Tashkent, 5000 miles from Moscow."

"Another friend took copies to relatives in Kiev, and they have set up regular morning and afternoon gatherings for the neighbors to come in and read the magazine. A woman told me the only way she could get a dentist's appointment was to lend him a new or old copy of *America*."

"One theater director told an actress I know that getting a copy of *America* is as difficult as getting a ticket to the performance, 'Days of the Tarbuis,' now the most popular play in Moscow. A famous actor at the Makhat Theater was seen between acts backstage trying to repair a damaged copy of the magazine with glue. Still another friend asked a waiter whether he preferred cigarettes or a copy of *America* as a tip. The waiter took the magazine. One Russian government worker on his way home with 10 copies stopped in a store, was almost mobbed, and left with no copies."

"This represents only what I personally know about the magazine. Each copy is seen by from 15 to 50 people. Some people return copies in shreds and tatters to the embassy to show how popular it is. They have been read until the print is almost worn off the paper."

Note—Members of Rabaut's committee who helped knife Secretary Byrnes are: Democrats—Hare (S. C.), Rooney (Brooklyn, N. Y.), Gary (Va.), Republicans—Stefan (Neb.), Jones (Ohio), Gillespie (Colo.). Of these, Hare and Stefan definitely voted to support Byrnes.

Capital Chaff

SIDNEY HILLMAN held a very important conference with President Truman last week. This was publicized. Not publicized, however, was a secret meeting with Phil Murray and Harold Ickes. Behind the powwows is an all-out campaign to elect liberal Roosevelt-Truman Congressmen to Congress next November... The Swiss gov-

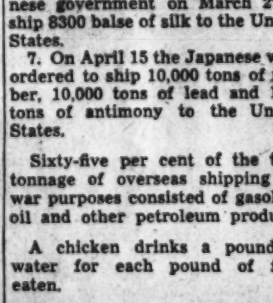
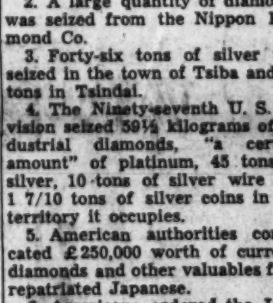
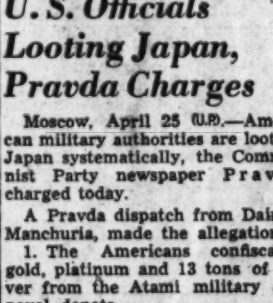
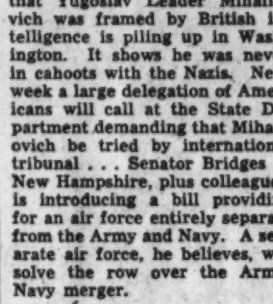
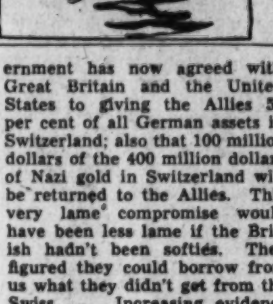
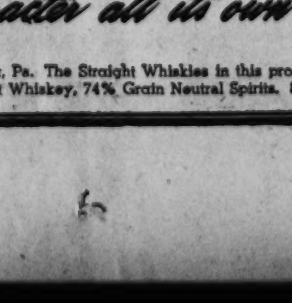
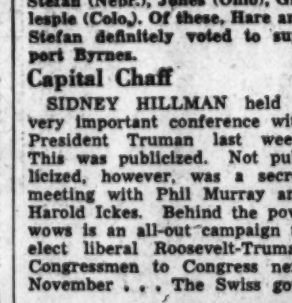
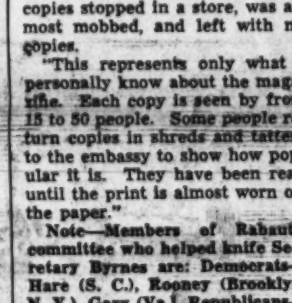
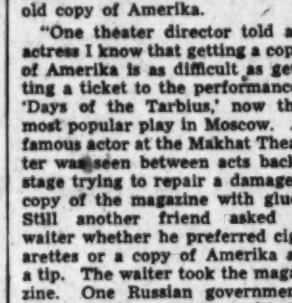
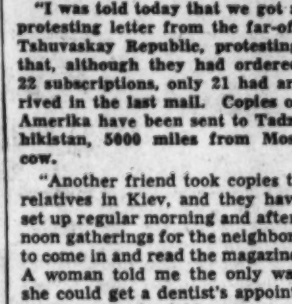
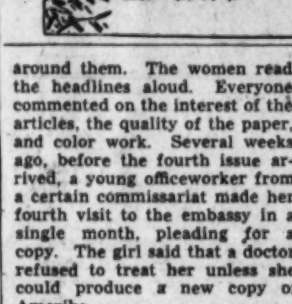
ernment has now agreed with Great Britain and the United States to giving the Allies 30 per cent of all German assets in Switzerland; also that 100 million dollars of the 400 million dollars of Nazi gold in Switzerland will be returned to the Allies. This very lame compromise would have been less lame if the British hadn't been so soft. They figured they could borrow from what they didn't get from the Swiss... Increasing evidence that Yugoslav Leader Mihailovich was framed by British intelligence is piling up in Washington. It shows he was in cahoots with the Nazis. Next week a large delegation of Americans will call at the State Department demanding that Mihailovich be tried by international tribunal... Senator Bridges of New Hampshire, plus colleagues, is introducing a bill providing for an air force entirely separate from the Army and Navy. A separate air force, he believes, will solve the row over the Army-Navy merger.

U. S. Officials Looting Japan, Pravda Charges

Moscow, April 25 U.S.—American military authorities are looting Japan systematically, the Communist Party newspaper *Pravda* charged today.

A *Pravda* dispatch from Dai-ken, Manchuria, made the allegations: 1. The Americans confiscated gold, platinum and 13 tons of silver from the Atami military and naval depots. 2. A large quantity of diamonds was seized from the Nippon Diamond Co. 3. Forty-six tons of silver was seized in the town of Tsiba and 57 tons in Tsindai. 4. The Ninety-seventh U. S. Division seized 30 1/2 kilograms of industrial diamonds, "a certain amount" of platinum, 45 tons of silver, 10 tons of silver wire and 1 7/10 tons of silver coins in the territory it occupies. 5. American authorities confiscated \$250,000 worth of currency, diamonds and other valuables from repatriated Japanese. 6. Americans ordered the Japanese government on March 27 to ship \$300 bales of silk to the United States. 7. On April 15 the Japanese were ordered to ship 10,000 tons of rubber, 10,000 tons of lead and 1500 tons of antimony to the United States. 8. Sixty-five per cent of the total tonnage of overseas shipping for war purposes consisted of gasoline, oil and other petroleum products. A chicken drinks a pound of water for each pound of food eaten.

JANE ARDEN



Commission Opposes Jap Food Priority

By the Associated Press

The Far Eastern Commission yesterday told the United States not to give Japan any food priority over Allied nations, except where food imports "are essential immediately for the safety of the occupation forces."

The commission asked this country to reconsider immediately its decision to send half a million tons of grain to Japan by July 1.

However, its policy statement left it up to Gen. Douglas MacArthur and the four-power Allied Council for Japan to determine what immediate food imports were necessary to insure safety of the Allied troops.

Major Gen. Frank R. McCoy, commission chairman, and United States delegate, went along with the 10 other member nations in approving the statement. He said later, however, that he had made it plain the United States already was following the "no priority" policy on food shipments laid down by the commission.

Predicts Early Reply

McCoy predicted the Government would make an early reply to the commission. It was obvious that the United States believed the commission's request for review of the Japanese food program was reasonable and should not meet American opposition.

As far as is known, the commission's statement was the first policy directive it has produced during the two months of its existence. At least, it was the first one made public.

Commission members said they believed it likely the United States would transmit copies of the statement to General MacArthur and the Russian, British and Chinese representatives on the Tokyo Council.

Follows Anderson's Statement

The food issue developed after Secretary of Agriculture Clinton P. Anderson said last week the Government has promised to send General MacArthur 150,000 tons of food monthly for the Japanese during April, May and June.

This would raise the total shipped in the first six months of 1946 to about 600,000 tons. Informal officials, who cannot be quoted by name, have said that General MacArthur asked for nearly three times that amount.

Sir Carl Berendsen of New Zealand immediately voiced concern over Anderson's announcement; challenged the report that a food shortage existed in Japan, and said he would have no part of any policy which gave the Japanese priority over needy Allied nations.

After the British, Indian and Philippine members of the commis-

Third Army Head Ill With Minor Heart Condition

Heidelberg, Germany, April 25

(AP)—Lieut. Gen. Lucian K. Truscott, commander of the U. S. Third Army which occupies the entire American zone of Germany, was confined to his quarters tonight with a heart condition which doctors estimated would keep him inactive for five weeks.

Officers insisted, however, that their commander was "not seriously" ill.

Truscott returned recently from Washington where he had been summoned to his wife's bedside in Walter Reed Hospital. He was stricken with a respiratory ailment on April 16. The cardiac condition soon developed.

The Third Army assumed control of all ground forces in the American zone of Germany on March 30 when the Seventh Army was deactivated.

Truscott had supported Berendsen's stand, the matter was referred to the commission's economic and financial affairs committee. Yesterday's commission statement followed a week of discussion.

Part of Growing Resentment

Some commission members have let it be known that their opposition to American food shipments was only a part of a general growing resentment by their governments against the single-handed policy which the United States has followed with regard to Japan since the surrender.

Adoption of the food statement was not the only accomplishment at yesterday's commission meeting.

The commission also revised its press policy substantially, authorizing Chairman McCoy to hold news conferences after each regular weekly meeting. Commission members still declined to vote for opening up the meetings to reporters, however.

Previously, the commission has given out its news only in the form of meager communications issued at the State Department.

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Commission Opposes Jap Food Priority

By the Associated Press

The Far Eastern Commission yesterday told the United States not to give Japan any food priority over Allied nations, except where food imports "are essential immediately for the safety of the occupation forces."

The commission asked this country to reconsider immediately its decision to send half a million tons of grain to Japan by July 1.

However, its policy statement left it up to Gen. Douglas MacArthur and the four-power Allied Council for Japan to determine what immediate food imports were necessary to insure safety of the Allied troops.

Major Gen. Frank R. McCoy, commission chairman, and United States delegate, went along with the 10 other member nations in approving the statement. He said later, however, that he had made it plain the United States already was following the "no priority" policy on food shipments laid down by the commission.

Predicts Early Reply

McCoy predicted the Government would make an early reply to the commission. It was obvious that the United States believed the commission's request for review of the Japanese food program was reasonable and should not meet American opposition.

As far as is known, the commission's statement was the first policy directive it has produced during the two months of its existence. At least, it was the first one made public.

Commission members said they believed it likely the United States would transmit copies of the statement to General MacArthur and the Russian, British and Chinese representatives on the Tokyo Council.

Follows Anderson's Statement

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This would raise the total shipped in the first six months of 1946 to about 600,000 tons. Informal officials, who cannot be quoted by name, have said that General MacArthur asked for nearly three times that amount.

Sir Carl Berendsen of New Zealand immediately voiced concern over Anderson's announcement; challenged the report that a food shortage existed in Japan, and said he would have no part of any policy which gave the Japanese priority over needy Allied nations.

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Chief Justiceship

By Ernest Lindley

Many Factors Temper Selection

PRESIDENT TRUMAN'S high respect for the abilities of Associate Justice Robert H. Jackson is well known. Furthermore, he is indebted to Jackson, as is the Nation, for the arduous and adventurous task of organizing and directing the trials of German war criminals. This work has kept Jackson away from the bench throughout the present term and has exposed him to a certain amount of criticism. The criticism, however, most of it from lawyers who disagreed with his concept of the trials—is not serious enough to interfere with his confirmation in any appointment.

Jackson is one of the more conservative members of the present Court, but his New Deal background and progressive outlook are solid enough to save him from attacks from all except possibly the extreme left wing. President Roosevelt seriously considered making him Chief Justice in 1941, but decided in favor of Harlan F. Stone, and named Jackson to an associate justiceship instead.

ALTHOUGH AT THIS writing President Truman has not indicated his intention, many clues, including the President's known regard for him, would point to the elevation of Jackson to the Chief Justiceship, if there were no factors outside the Supreme Court to be considered. Some of the President's close friends, however, consider Jackson too valuable and energetic a man to be sequestered on the bench. They have been eyeing him as a running mate for President Truman in 1948—all the more earnestly since Associate Justice William O. Douglas indicated that he preferred the bench to the Secretaryship of the Interior. Had Douglas stepped back into the executive branch he probably would have had the Democratic National Chairman's backing for the vice presidential nomination. Elmer Douglas or Jackson might be drafted from the bench for the second place on the

Democratic ticket in 1948. The Republicans went to the Supreme Court for their presidential candidate in 1916, Charles E. Hughes. But Hughes was then only an associate justice. The elevation of Jackson to the Chief Justiceship might generally be construed as a binding moral commitment on the part of the President to leave him there and on the part of Jackson to devote the rest of his life exclusively to the judicial branch of the Government.

SOME OF THE members of the presidential circle are therefore talking of alternative choices for the Chief Justiceship. Secretary of State James F. Byrnes has a number of backers, although they cannot all be counted as well-wishers. Their objective is to clear the way for another Secretary of State, probably either Jackson or Gen. George C. Marshall, another man for whose ability and judgment the President has the deepest respect. Byrnes, who served briefly as an associate justice, would be eminently qualified and his talents in achieving compromises might be helpful to the present badly split Court. But he certainly would not be enthusiastic about a kick upstairs, especially since the Secretary of State is, in the absence of a Vice President, the next in line for the Presidency.

The relationship between the President and Byrnes is now regarded as good. But there was friction a few months ago, and it has left some opposition to Byrnes as Secretary of State in the President's inner circle.

With the exception of Byrnes, Secretary of the Treasury Fred Vinson is perhaps the only man outside the present Supreme Court who might be seriously considered for the Chief Justiceship. He also has had judicial experience. Within the court itself are several among whom the President might choose, thus creating a vacant associate justiceship for which at least a score of men would be highly qualified, politically as well as by ability.

The vacancy in the chief justiceship gives the President an opportunity to engineer a major shift in his official family. Positively or negatively, his decision will have a bearing on his political plans for the future.

Grin and Bear It

By Lichty



"It's a medal from the Army for your inspiring speeches to the boys at the front! The citation says you kept them laughing!"

18 Senate Candidates Backed For Election by Railway Union

Association, which says it speaks Mass.; Bilbo, Miss.; and Shipstead, Minn.

Announcement of the approval of 18 present Senators and two members of the House aspiring for Senate seats was made in the current issue of "Labor," the Railroad Brotherhoods' weekly newspaper.

It said the Executives Association at a meeting last week, endorsed Senator James M. Mead (D., N. Y.) for reelection to the Senate or for Governor of New York.

"In other words, they are for him for any position to which he may aspire," Labor said.

The other endorsements: Arizona—Ernest W. McFarland (D., Del.); James M. Tamm (D., Ind.); Representative M. La Follette (R., Mass.); David I. Walsh (D., Minn.); Henrik Shipstead (R., Minn.); Frank P. Briggs (D., Mont.); Burton K. Wheeler (D., Nev.); Representative Berkeley L. Bunker (D., N. Mex.); Dennis Chavez (D., Ohio); James W. Huffman (D., Pa.); Joseph F. Guffey, Democrat; Tennessee—Kenneth McKellar, Democrat; Utah—Abe Murdock, Democrat; Washington—Hugh B. Mitchell, Democrat; West Virginia—Harley M. Kilgore, Democrat.

Wisconsin—Robert M. La Follette, Jr., Republican; Wyoming—Joseph C. O'Mahoney, Democrat.

Additional recommendations for the Senate may be made later and endorsements for House positions likewise will be considered.

Seven Senators Opposed Louisville, Ky., April 25 (AP).—Mrs. Raymond Brown of New York City today asked members of the Women's Action Committee for Victory and Lasting Peace to oppose the reelection this year of seven United States Senators.

Conducting a roundtable discussion at the organization's national convention, Mrs. Brown urged the defeat of the Senators because of what she termed their stand on isolationism.

She listed them as Senators Willis, Ind.; Wheeler, Mont.; Butler, Nebr.; Langer, N. Dak.; Walsh,

Matter Of Fact

By Joseph And Stewart Alsop

Baruch Sets His Sights

IT IS NOW a fairly open secret that the choice of Bernard Baruch to do the most important job in the gift of the American Government did not exactly rejoice the few real experts in the terrible problem of atomic energy. Baruch's appointment to the United Nations Atomic Energy Commission received the public acclaim befitting a man who has rendered great public services. But the atomic scientists feared that the task would be long, hard and unfamiliar for a man of Baruch's age, and they were not reassured when he chose for his staff a group of New York financiers who knew no more of atomic energy than he did.

It is all the more pleasant to be able to report that the Baruch approach to the great problem on which the future hangs, seems to be as bold as it is practical. In the first place—and this is the really important thing—Baruch has set his sights high. He sees the internationalization of atomic energy as a chance to create fundamental instrumentalities for world peace. This is his first objective.

As previously reported in this space, it is also the objective of Secretary of State James F. Byrnes and the State Department. The general idea is that establishment of an organization to control atomic energy and other new weapons, under the United Nations, will give to U. N. the needed element of sovereignty which it now lacks. Thus there is complete unanimity on this vital point.

Second—and also most important—Baruch requested Secretary Byrnes, before the latter's departure for Europe, to keep in being the committee which prepared the famous Acheson report on atomic energy control. Furthermore, he has seen and conferred at great length with David Lillenthal of TVA and Dr. Robert Oppenheimer, formerly head of the Los Alamos laboratory, who represented Government administration and science on this committee. Oppenheimer has deeply impressed him. So has the tentative solution proposed in the Acheson report, which Baruch will use as his point of departure in working out a final solution. It now appears likely that if Oppenheimer consents, he will serve Baruch as his chief scientific adviser.

THUS THE BAD staff work which characterized the announcement of the Baruch appointment is being slowly remedied. On the side of Baruch, the appointment was announced before he had time to get himself squared away for his job. Thus when the announcement came, he merely said he would be helped by John Hancock, Ferdinand Eberstadt, Frederick Searles and Herbert Bayard Swope—all of whom have assisted him in the past—and that he would call for scientific advice if and when it was needed.

As his probable scientific advisers, he named Dr. Vannevar Bush and President Conant of

Harvard, neither of whom is a physicist. Great though the services of Bush and Conant have also been, Baruch's omission of any physicist's name aroused considerable alarm. The real reason for this omission was that Baruch was talking off hand to the press on the telephone, and simply did not have in his mind the names of any physicists who would be appropriate.

Then, too, arrangements had already been made to present the Acheson report to the Senate Committee on Atomic Energy, prior to the Baruch appointment. A copy of the report, which is perhaps the most important state paper of our time, had been given to Baruch, but he had had no time to study it. When the Senators heard the report, they began to leak its contents. Therefore the report had to be published before Baruch had had a chance to discuss its findings with Byrnes—and thus he felt that his position had been compromised from the start, and naturally evinced resentment.

THESE PETTY but potentially grave mishaps should now have been overcome. Meanwhile, Baruch is hearing everyone who has something to say on the problem of atomic energy, and is laboring to establish an organization sufficient to evolve a complete solution of the atomic energy problem. This is, of course, entirely different from the problem solved by his rubber report, which merely required a sensible choice between 20 or 30 alternative synthetic processes. (In that case, the final choice was made when Baruch made piles of all the documents relating to each process, pointed to the piles on the floor,

and asked Conant to touch the best one.) In the problem of atomic energy, unheard of complexities are involved. It will require a huge staff, working for months, to provide answers to the multitude of relevant questions such as—to take a small example—the price to be paid by a United Nations Atomic Development Authority to private and national owners of uranium and thorium mines. Baruch sees the need for a large, effective organization. In order to cut Government red tape, he even plans financing the project from his own pocket, and is buying his own staff plane, which may be a trivial detail but indicates both the character of the man and the importance he attaches to his job.

Divorce for Joan Crawford

Hollywood, April 25 (AP)—Joan Crawford today divorced Actor Philip Terry at a 15-minute hearing during which she said he criticized her choice of acting roles.

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The Gallup Poll

Democrats Oppose Purge Of Maverick Congressmen

By George Gallup

Princeton, N. J., April 25. — Democratic leaders anxious to purge the party of certain Democratic Congressmen who have refused to go along with the Administration on major issues may have difficulty gaining support for the move from the rank and file of party voters.

The American people place far less importance on strict party regularity than do the people of other leading democratic nations. In this country the idea of disciplining a Congressman for not voting with his party on major issues gets a big "no" from the rank and file of party members, a poll just completed by the Institute shows.

This is in sharp contrast to the atmosphere prevailing in England, where party members almost without exception adhere to their party's program in parliamentary voting, and may be dropped from the party if they do not adhere. In France, too, there is much talk nowadays of setting up a parliamentary system which will place emphasis on the most rigid party discipline.

In the United States, party irregularity has wide public acceptance, as the following survey indicates:

If a Congressman is elected on the Democratic ticket and does not vote with his party on all major issues, should he be prevented from running for office again as a Democrat?

The vote of the whole country, and of Democratic voters only, follows:

National vote: Yes 21%, No 69%, No op. 10%. Democratic voters only: Yes 25%, No 64%, No op. 11%.

An argument put forward by those who want party mavericks purged is that it is difficult if not impossible for a President in power to carry out any consistent program if there is no solidarity in his own party.

But the majority of voters seem to be more willing to accept that danger than to accept "outside in-



"The Green Years is a wonderful motion picture"

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TELEPHONE NATIONAL 4200.
Friday, April 26, 1946

DAR Overture

Public opinion can be a potent force in getting rid of community practices that discriminate against individuals on racial grounds. The truth of that contention has again been demonstrated by the action of the DAR in offering the free use of Constitution Hall to the Tuskegee Institute Choir for a benefit performance. To be sure, the DAR has not gone so far as to reverse its policy of denying the use of its hall to Negro artists for commercial performances. Moreover, a few precedents can be cited to show that the DAR has not broken with past practices by permitting Negro benefit concerts to be given. Nevertheless, the circumstances surrounding the extension of the invitation indicate that the organization has been chastened by the avalanche of criticism unloosed by its exclusionist policies. There is good reason, therefore, to hope that the prospective lowering of the racial barrier for a good cause will be followed by its complete abolition in the not distant future.

Many DARs heartily disapprove of the ban on Negro artists that brought public rebukes from the President and Mrs. Truman and caused Mrs. Roosevelt to resign her membership. The efforts of dissenting members to engineer reforms from within, stimulated by adverse criticism, have already borne fruit in the cordial response made to the application of the Tuskegee Choir. And the lines are forming for a finish fight against all exclusionist policies.

We hope that fight will be won, and that the DAR will emerge as an organization practicing as well as giving lip service to the principles of democracy. It could add immeasurably to its influence here and throughout the Nation by setting an example of liberalism for other organizations to follow. For, as we have said on previous occasions, the DAR ban on Negro artists is only typical of the kind of exclusionist policies that are practiced by numerous organized groups in all parts of the country.

Paris Meeting

James F. Byrnes has had some extremely difficult assignments since he became Secretary of State. But none he has undertaken so far has been as complicated and as dangerous as the one he has now embarked upon. To be sure, the actual problems confronting the Paris meeting of the Big Four foreign ministers are not new. They are the same problems that came up at the Council of Foreign Ministers' meeting in London last September, namely, problems connected with the drawing up of peace settlements with Italy, Romania, Bulgaria, Hungary and Finland. These problems have, furthermore, been studied by the foreign ministers' deputies since January. What gives the Paris meeting its special urgency is that not the slightest visible progress has been made in reconciling great power differences. Yet almost a year has passed since the end of the fighting in Europe. The feeling in this country, and in Great Britain as well, is that something must be done to break an impasse which is preventing the return of normal conditions in Europe and hampering the badly needed task of reconstruction.

The trouble is, however, that Russia does not feel the same sense of urgency about the matter that we do and the British do. The delay in drawing up the peace treaties with the former allies and satellites of Germany has given Russia time in which to consolidate her position in Eastern Europe and the Balkans. She has succeeded not only in fostering governments in those countries that look to Moscow for guidance but also in securing a stranglehold on their economy. At the same time she has made such extravagant claims regarding Italy that progress in the direction of ending the armistice with that country has been impossible.

Recently the suggestion was advanced that if the Russians repeated at Paris the same intransigence regarding the Italian peace terms that they manifested at London separate American and British peace treaties with Italy might be made. There are also rumors that this country may also seek an individual settlement with Austria, whose economic life is being crippled as a result of her division into four separate zones and the reparations that she has been forced to pay. Yet the legal and practical obstacles to any such separate peace arrangements are so great as to make it most unlikely that they will be attempted except as a very last resort.

Australia's Minister for External Affairs, Dr. Evatt, says that under the United Nations declaration of January 1, 1942, no nation has a right to sign a separate peace treaty with an enemy. Referring, however, that the continuation of the status quo is most unsatis-

factory, he has proposed that whether the Big Four conference succeeds or fails, a general peace conference along the lines agreed on at Moscow last December should be held. "Just because three or four countries can't agree doesn't mean that agreement can't be reached when the views of other countries are heard," he said at a recent press conference. Such a peace conference might have its uses. But what is needed, first of all, is an agreement among the great powers. Unfortunately the outlook for such an agreement, as the Paris meeting begins, is anything but bright, and Mr. Byrnes' somber mood is understandable, though we hope he has not taken failure for granted.

The Rains Came

Nothing could have better served as a blessing for Mr. LaGuardia's mission to the Dakotas than the rainfall in which he took his departure. We hoped, and no doubt he hoped, that he would pass through rain all the way. It was a generous 1-inch downpour yesterday, a rain to confound the weatherman, who had prepared us only for a quarter of an inch shower. By this time the rain, being gentle and continuous, has soaked into the greedy earth hereabouts, and restored the depleted subsurface moisture. Gone, then, will be the distress of our neighbor farmers who, unlike us city folk, had long been unable to enjoy these pleasant days. To be sure, the spring had been remarkably dry, but to the nonfarmer the dryness had given light to the atmosphere, filling the countryside of Maryland and Virginia with an unusual loveliness. It was only when the dry spell turned to drought that the urban dweller with any imagination joined the farmer in his worry. For the summer wheat, which, but for this rain, might have parched to death, may be vital to people of every race and color.

Meantime the winter wheat is Mr. LaGuardia's worry—the wheat still in the bins of our great Northwest. At last, counting there were over 200 million bushels of it. It is not an unusual carryover, but every bushel is precious to combat what President Truman calls "the greatest mass starvation in history." Accordingly, the Government has been trying desperately to move it. The producers have been promised that, if they make immediate delivery of their grain, they can select any date for payment between the date of delivery and next March. This will be advantageous from the standpoint of their income taxes. As an incentive to deliver the Secretary of Agriculture last Friday offered a bonus of 30 cents a bushel till May 25. All this was by way of recognizing not only the artificiality in many respects of our price system, but also the gnawing fear of the farmers lest they be left, as for many years in the 30's they were left, without seed and feed. These farmers are not idle hoarders, nor are they holding out for better prices. In the Great Plains the years of the locust are so fresh in the memory that the fat years have made them prudent.

Mr. LaGuardia is en route to the immense wheat belt west of the Missouri River to employ all his arts of persuasion by way of supplementing the cash and bonus arguments used by the Department of Agriculture. He is going straight to the bonanza wheat farm country of the Red River Valley in North Dakota. North Dakota bins contain no less than 35 per cent of the Nation's carryover, or 68 million bushels, equivalent to two loaves of bread for every living person. In addition to the carryover, the North Dakotans are now bringing in a bumper crop of winter wheat, the fifth in a row. The head of UNRRA has an enticing tongue for speaking to the dwellers in our wheat bowl. He is the voice of the starving people of many continents who are looking to him to bring them bread. To the God-fearing men of the Dakotas, Catholic and Lutheran, the appeal comes from men of like faith, men who read with them, though in many different tongues, the same warning from the same Book: "Inasmuch as ye did it not to one of the least of these, ye did it not to me."

The faith that binds the man who has to the man who has not is exemplified in the very name of the bountiful State of North Dakota. It is the Brotherhood State, the name Dakota being the name of an Indian tribe meaning friend, or ally. Only their enemies called them Sioux, or enemy. If they heed Mr. LaGuardia's appeal, they will be more than friends, they will be ministering angels, and the world will again witness a demonstration of what so few can do for so many. But—he who gives quickly, gives twice.

Truce In France

The violent debate that has broken out in France on the constitution which the Constituent Assembly recently drafted makes it clear that the three parties forming the present government coalition have come to the parting of the ways. The Communists are as strongly in favor of the proposed charter as the members of the Popular Republican Movement are against it. The Socialists have been taking a middle position. They agree that the draft constitution is far from perfect. But they feel that it is the best that could be had under present circumstances, that it represents an improvement over the constitution of 1875, and that it ought to be approved by the voters when the latter go to the polls on May 5.

A split in the Communist-Socialist-MRP coalition would at this moment be little short of a disaster. France still has a long way to go in her financial and economic rehabilitation before reconversion is anywhere near complete. And with the Foreign Ministers of the Big Four now meeting in Paris, in a conference which has rightly been described as the most important since the end of the war, an upset in the French government might have disturbing international consequences. For these reasons it is encouraging that all three parties have now reached a sort of standstill agreement. They have pledged themselves to maintain the present regime through the Foreign Minis-

ters Conference, the electoral campaign for the constitutional referendum, and the election of a new Assembly on June 2. This agreement vouchsafes France at least a temporary measure of governmental harmony.

Marshall's Job

When General Marshall, President Truman's special Ambassador to China, left for home on March 11, the outlook for real peace and internal harmony in China was brighter than it had been for a long time. For this encouraging state of affairs General Marshall himself was to no small extent responsible. Through the exercise of endless patience and the display of a rigorous impartiality he had brought the Chungking leaders and the Chinese Communists together. An agreement was signed in General Marshall's presence in which both sides agreed to bury the hatchet. For his part Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek agreed to democratize his government. The Chinese Communists, in turn, declared their readiness to merge their military forces with those of the Chungking regime. A new and happier prospect for war-torn China loomed ahead.

Unhappily that prospect has turned out to be a mirage. No sooner had General Marshall left for America than the same chronic rivalries that have plagued China for so long began to reemerge and, on the eve of his return, flared into open war in Manchuria. At this distance it is difficult to assess responsibility for this disturbing state of affairs. On the one hand it appears that the right-wing elements of the Kuomintang have sought to sabotage Chiang's proposal to broaden the base of his government and end the one-party dictatorship. This was made evident at the March session of the Central Executive Committee of the Kuomintang. On the other hand the Chinese Communists have viewed with jaundiced eyes the arrival in Manchuria of government troops authorized to occupy places evacuated by the Russians. At Changchun, the Manchurian capital, this jockeying for position in China's richest region has led to open war.

General Marshall may now find it necessary to do all over again the job he thought he had done last winter. Yet obviously he cannot remain in China indefinitely. If China is to have permanent peace and unbroken harmony within its borders the Chinese themselves must see to it that these conditions prevail. But that, in turn, means that both sides must live up to the agreements they have entered into. Certainly, as long as China is torn by dissension, American aid, which China desperately needs, cannot be forthcoming. To get that aid China must put her house in order.

Beyond The Law

Mr. Leo Durocher, manager of the Brooklyn National League Baseball Club, and a Mr. Joseph Moore, a man of somewhat lesser celebrity employed as a special policeman at Ebbets Field, have just been acquitted in the Kings County Court of a charge of assault. The complainant in the case was a young man named John Christian, a veteran. Mr. Christian alleged that after a game at Ebbets Field one night last June Meisler, Durocher and Moore beat him severely with their fists and with a blackjack so that his jaw was fractured and he was obliged to spend the better part of a month in the hospital. The assault, it was said, was provoked by certain audible and inaudible criticisms of Mr. Durocher's professional abilities, of which, it appears, Mr. Christian held no very high opinion. Mr. Durocher, while admitting that he had argued this point rather vigorously, denied he had so much as "laid a finger" on Mr. Christian. Nevertheless, as the result of a civil suit growing out of the incident, the owners of the Brooklyn Club paid Mr. Christian \$6750 in damages, but evidently this did not fully appease his desire for redress.

What gave the incident some importance was the difficulty of finding a jury capable of taking a sufficiently dispassionate view of the merits of the case. One panel was entirely exhausted and another largely exhausted before 12 men could be found who seemed willing to listen to the evidence before making up their minds irrevocably about whether Mr. Durocher and his co-defendant were or were not guilty as charged. Some of the talesmen, indeed, seemed to think it a sort of affront or *lese majesty* to bring such a sacrosanct personage as Mr. Durocher to trial at all. One of them, according to a report in the New York newspapers, even told the court that he really believed "a Brooklyn Dodger can do no wrong," thereby endorsing Mr. Durocher and his colleagues with the legal status of a Byzantine basileus or a royal despot of the Renaissance.

Of course we have heard a good deal from time to time about the fanatical devotion of Brooklynites to their beloved Dodgers—a group of men who play baseball for money; scarcely any of them native to the city and few of them actually resident there—but until now we were inclined to consider it merely an intensified form of the pleasant mass fantasy with which baseball enthusiasts everywhere are able to relieve the tedium of ordinary existence. We had not quite accepted the view once expressed by Prof. Morris Raphael Cohen that for millions of Americans baseball is actually a religion and as such a profoundly serious and spiritual business. But if religious emotions associated with the cult of baseball in the holy city of Brooklyn are really so intense and profound that they can interfere with the normal operations of justice there, that is a serious business indeed.

A WEIGHTED BOUGH
Most lovely creature, silently
prepare for sleep and when you waken
I shall be a plum bough shaken,
all its blossoms heavy, waiting
but for you to rise,
that when you walk beneath their fall
your name each petal then will call
and I ensnare you in this wise.
DAVID HUDSON

Interesting Situation



Letters To The Editor

OPA Extension

I add my voice to the others who deplore the current threat in Congress to the continued effective operation of the OPA. The danger is shocking. It arises as an easily predictable and easily discernible result of authorized increases in labor prices in recent years—increases currently secured through paralyzing strikes.

The Government did not long maintain the somewhat noble (if assinine) position that wage increases would only be permitted if not directly requiring a price increase in the commodity produced in the affected industry. But apart from a direct inflation in that industry, a wage increase is, of course, inflationary in addition to the money available for consumer commodities generally. Coupled with a strike, a successful demand for a wage increase is trebly inflationary.

And so the question now is whether the columnists, editorial writers, representatives of labor and others who so earnestly detail the horrors of inflation have been similarly public spirited when labor has sponsored inflation. I now propose, with every confidence that it will be adopted, a plan which may be supported by those persons sincerely interested in avoiding inflation. Invalidate all price increases, whether of labor or of commodities, granted since a fixed date—let us say January 1, 1943. Enforce commodity price ceilings, make strikes criminal, and enforce the sanctions provided. Follow this policy until production has had an opportunity to overtake demand. IMPARTIAL.

Chey Chase, Md.

I regret to see in your usually excellent paper your editorial in favor of the OPA. If this organization ever had any merit, it has been lost in the handling. It is much better to abandon the OPA and allow the law of supply and demand to have free operation. If we then have high prices, they will soon come down and everything will be settled quickly. With the OPA, peace and prosperity are bound to fly away. Let us be American again and trust in ourselves.

LOUIS A. DE CAZENOVE.

Alexandria, Va.

Food Campaign

The Post reports that an Emergency food collection campaign is to start May 12. Why not have?

Such a campaign should have been started months ago. Is the flotilla of ships, including the aircraft carrier Saratoga, that is setting out for destruction in the Pacific by atom bomb maneuvers, carrying all the food possible for delivery to stricken countries, prior to its destruction?

DOROTHY A. McLEAN.

Washington.

Why not sponsor a campaign, both locally and nationally, requesting the people to dig into their larders and give up 25 to 50 per cent of the non-perishable food to be shipped to the hungry in Europe. Every family has some small reserve and some much larger which could be spared and not interfere with ordinary production.

Washington.

That story on General Arnold by Ben Pearson in The Post of March 31 was the best thing of the kind I have read since Elbert Hubbard's Message to Garcia. The sub-headline was: "Everybody Except the Old Man Out of Step, and He Up and Proved It." Beneath the general's picture appeared the legend: "The word 'impossible' is Greek to him." Face to face with world famine—

Communications must carry the writer's name and address

though pen names are permitted at the editor's discretion. Letters of less than 200 words will be given preference. All letters are subject to condensation.

with the earned good name of America as a Good Samaritan capable of performing at the zero hour at stake—there is imperative need of a man like General Arnold at the helm behind which Secretary of Agriculture Anderson stands crying: "I can't do it!" "It can't be done!" "The Government has done all it can do!" By his own admissions the present incumbent disqualifies himself for his supreme duty.

MERCER G. JOHNSTON.

Washington.

Radio Programs

This is to express appreciation for your services in two areas to a neglected section of the public: the good music afforded for at least one hour in the evening over WINX, and the editorial "Radio Responsibility" of March 31 concerning the type and extent of radio advertising, including cheap serials.

Is there no way in which this section of the public can make its voice more effective before the radio programs are set-up for the coming season? Turning off one's radio is not only a negative remedy; it does not help to provide the higher level of programs to which people are entitled.

When will advertisers learn that a clever or subtle reference is often better psychology than the crude, endless repetition of their wares—which method certainly drives some people away from them! Please continue your good work in making possible good music and in keeping this tremendous problem of radio uses and advertising before the public!

M. H. CLARKE.

Washington.

Spanish Republican View

As Spain seems about to become a power-politics football, with the desires of its people ignored, I submit this letter from a friend of mine—a young Spanish Republican, who naturally feels somewhat bitter. He says:

"How can you speak of internationalism to Spanish ex-soldiers who are now in France! After three years of war, they spent long years in France in concentration camps, first French and then German. When the hour of liberation arrived, they were the first to pick up arms in the name of liberty of the world, believing that justice had arrived for them.

"Now all the American, French and English youth who believe in this better world and fought for it, can see with disillusionment, the cruel reality. But it is not so sad for them because, after all, they are the victors and they forget that in the battlefield that they now abandon victoriously, they leave a million dead Spaniards, like a million crosses crying for justice. For the victors are anxious to forget the tragedy and this selfishness will inevitably lead them into another war even more ferocious and terrible than the last.

"Our people only ask a little justice. We only ask that France will not be able to laugh impudently at the world, sitting over a million corpses, saying now that he is a lover of democracy; we only ask that the peoples of the world have enough courage to call these things by their right name, without the pussy-footing statesmen nor the diplomatic hypocrisy. We only ask that the world which calls itself democratic should not maintain relations with him who stains a victory that cost so many lives.

Profits On Capital

The appearance in The Post of April 18 of the International Harvester Corporation advertisement headed, "What Is Your Guess on Our Profits?" prompts me to protest the kind of misleading advertising that comes in such a steady stream from the various corporations.

The dishonesty is found in the continued reiteration by the corporation of their profits in terms of percentage of their sales. The International Harvester ad states the percentage of their profits in relation to sales to what they say is an Opinion Research study finds the public's attitude to be with respect to profits in relation to investment of capital.

I checked the financial reports of one of these advertising corporations some months ago to discover that their 22 per cent profit on sales was actually 64 per cent profit on investment!

Since the huge war profits of most American corporations would show such a tremendous return on capital investment, they have thought up this device of relating their profits to sales in order to make the amount seem small to the general public.

Even more than the dishonesty in the statements in the ads, I repeat the fact that these companies are lying to the public with the public's money, in that the cash they pay for their ads, in part at least, is my income tax money which, under our tax laws, is thus used to subsidize these corporations' advertising expenditures.

TED F. SILVEY.

Washington.

'Plight of Jews'

I want to thank you for publishing Marquis Childs' column of April 22, "Plight of the Jews in Europe." Being Jewish myself and long active in working for Jewish welfare, I am appreciative of your generous expression.

HORTENSE L. AMRAM.

Washington.

Not to help our people will provoke a new civil war in Spain, but that doesn't seem to be disturbing the sleep of American and English statesmen. "Of course, I know that the majority of the American and English people are against Franco, but that is not enough. It is necessary that the peoples make their voice heard and that they obeyed so as to make a democracy a reality. Leaving all the responsibility to the leaders; thus shielding their indolence, only will come to the same end as Germany with Hitler. The consequences caused by this fear of complying with even the most elementary laws of justice are already being felt. The victory has been reduced to a simple race for predominance, in a fight of imperialism and interests. Russia will continue to ask for more and more as Hitler did before him and the Allies will not be able to make a claim for justice for the peoples that the Soviet subject, because they themselves are the first in denying this justice to those who deserve it most.

"Our feeble republic was the most faithful reproduction of this idealistic internationalism of which you tell me. Perhaps it would be difficult to believe, but Spain was one of the only countries—if not the only one—that did not maintain a secret service in other countries; nor did it have any treaties or military alliances with anybody, because they didn't believe in a war as a means or an end. The response of the world to this idealistic (quixotic) politics is very well known to everyone, even if they try quickly to forget it."

L. L. Washington.

Washington Calling

By Marquis Childs

Full Employment

SOME MEMBERS OF Congress who worked hardest for its adoption are beginning to wonder what has happened to the so-called full employment bill. More than two months ago—on February 20—it was approved by President Truman, and yet no action has been taken.

As passed by Congress, the bill calls for the creation of a Council of Economic Advisers. The council is to be made up of "three members who shall be appointed by the President, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, and each of whom shall be a person who, as a result of his training, experience and attainments, is exceptionally qualified to analyze and interpret economic developments, to appraise programs and activities of the Government, and to formulate and recommend national economic policy to promote employment, production and purchasing power under free competitive enterprise."

When the bill was before Congress, President Truman rated it as one of his major "must" measures. He has frequently intimated that delays by Congress were crippling his program. Yet two months have gone by and he has not appointed the Economic Council called for under the bill.

While it is true that the full employment bill was pretty badly watered down by Congress, those who have studied it believe that, even in its present form, it could be a powerful policy-making weapon. Under the law the President is required to submit an annual economic report to Congress containing recommendations for promoting useful employment "for those able, willing and seeking to work."

The Council of Economic Advisers would help the President prepare this report. And he is empowered to send supplementary reports to Congress if important changes in economic trends occur. Such a report, prepared with careful documentation, would have the prestige of the Presidency behind it. Congress might not like the recommendations. But it would be hard to ignore them since, if the President's predictions were proved right and wholesale unemployment should follow without any action by Congress to avert it, Congress would be on the spot.

THEY STILL TALK here in Washington of a prediction made by Leon Henderson in February of 1937. At that point, business recovery seemed to be assured. President Roosevelt ordered cuts in relief and public works. But Henderson based his predictions on the deep, underlying trends. He saw that monopoly prices were going up while employment was going down. On that basis, he called the turn on the slump of 1938, when the business index dropped more sharply than it had even in the great depression of 1929-33.

If the Henderson report of that time had been issued with the authority of the White House, the slump of '38 might have been avoided. Instead the report was brushed aside and, prematurely, the budget balancers had their way. Interestingly enough, Henderson was soundly out for one of the three positions on the Economic Council. These positions will pay \$15,000 a year. Told that he had the highest number of recommendations of all those considered, Henderson sent back word that he could not consider returning to the Government.

To begin with, he is making several times that amount as economic consultant for several large corporations. But there may well have been another and more important reason for his refusal. The men around President Truman have not encouraged liberals of the forthrightness of Henderson to remain in the Government. Another liberal economist under consideration, Robert Nathan, would probably also say so. Nathan is at present in France on a private mission.

THE ATMOSPHERE in the White House since Truman's advent has been one of such extreme caution as to discourage any bold thinking. There has been an exodus of the younger and bolder men who helped frame policy in the Roosevelt Administration.

Unemployment, of course, is not a major problem at this moment. The jobless figure for the first week in March was 2,710,000. That compares with 800,000 on V-J Day. The total is far below original expectations. But even if the number of jobs should increase, as the Veterans Administration predicts, boom employment cannot prevail forever. There are about 1,500,000 veterans now classified as unemployed who soon will be looking for job opportunities.

In the time of testing and trial ahead the President's Economic Council could serve an important function.

Greek Starvation

It is sad to learn from Mr. Hoover's report that the Greek people are living on a semistarvation diet and it might even get worse. The Greek people obviously are getting it from both ends. The Germans tortured and starved them to death, because they dared interfere with the German plans to reach the Middle East—which immeasurably helped the Allies to victory—and now they are on a semistarvation diet. After 18 months of liberation, reports indicate that very little is done to help them rehabilitate themselves, but the least we could do—we, their Allies—would be to save them from starvation. Shame and more shame! B. C. RODES.

Washington.

Pay Increases Approved for Md. Road Aides

Annapolis, Md., April 25 (AP).—Governor O'Connor approved today 23 recommendations of the Standard Salary Board for wage increases, in some cases nearly 50 per cent, for engineering workers of the State roads commission, effective July 1.

The recommendations were made after a study by the American Society of Civil Engineers, which showed Maryland road workers received less than those in other States and much less than those on similar jobs in private industry.

Typical of the increases in the lower brackets were those granted junior draftsmen, road inspectors and junior engineering aides.

Junior draftsmen II, whose present salaries range from \$900 to \$1,125, will receive \$1,170 to \$2,200.

Road inspectors III will receive \$2,200 to \$2,750. Their present scale is \$1,080 to \$1,350.

Junior engineering aides will receive \$2,200 to \$2,750. Their present wage is \$1,150 to \$1,440.

Increases will diminish slightly as the salary scales rise. For instance, in the middle brackets, road inspectors I will jump from a \$2,000-to-\$2,500 scale to \$2,900 to \$3,225.

Upper bracket increases will rise to \$5,000. Senior assistant highway engineers will receive \$4,900 to \$5,125 against a present salary of \$4,000 to \$5,000. A similar salary will be paid equipment engineers.

Further studies are being made on the top brackets, the Governor said, for engineers in the roads commission, health department and the public service commission.

The new increases were granted, the chief executive explained, "to attract personnel to State work as well as to retain able employees now in the service who have shown a tendency to leave for higher wages."

O'Connor Orders Matapeake Park Plans to Proceed

Annapolis, Md., April 25 (AP).—Governor O'Connor today ordered the Board of Natural Resources to proceed with plans for a State park at Matapeake, which he said would cost less than \$100,000.

The Governor said he had asked the board to use the services of the State Department of Forests and Parks and of the Department of Health on various phases of park planning.

He said he took the step in order to have the park available at the earliest possible time.

The chief executive explained that \$100,000 estimate was the "outside" cost and it was likely there would be enough of the appropriated \$250,000 park fund left for development of other areas.

The Lusty tract, one of those surveyed by a commission on selecting park sites, was estimated to cost \$106,000.

In any case, the Governor said, the funds at hand would provide for acquiring other park sites if developments had to be postponed.

Moore House Open Again to Visitors Near Yorktown

Richmond, Va., April 25 (AP).—The historic Moore House near Yorktown, property of the National Park Service, has been reopened to visitors, the Virginia State Chamber of Commerce announced today.

The Moore House is the place where commissioners of the French and American forces under George Washington and the British under Cornwallis met October 31, 1781, and agreed on terms of surrender of Cornwallis, which took place the next day.

The house will be open from 10 a. m. to 6 p. m. daily except Tuesdays.

The house was restored by the National Park Service some years ago and has been refurbished through contributions by the Daughters of the American Revolution and the Children of the American Revolution and the Daughters of the American Revolution.

The Colonial National Parkway, also closed during the war years, has been reopened to visitors. The parkway follows the banks of the York River and winds through stretches of woodland.

State Police to Sell Confiscated Whisky

Baltimore, April 25 (AP).—The State police department will sell 840 pints and 168 fifths of whisky—most of it several years old—the highest bidder at 10 a. m. next Wednesday.

The whisky, confiscated while being transported illegally, will be sold for the benefit of the department's pension fund.

P.S.—Only licensed dealers will be allowed to bid.

\$1000 Fire Sweeps College Clubhouse

Stanton, Va., April 25 (AP).—Flames of unknown origin yesterday swept the clubhouse at Mary Baldwin College, causing smoke and fire damage estimated at approximately \$1,000.

The fire burned out the north wall of the main room on the first floor of the clubhouse building and destroyed flooring and furniture.

Miss Annie F. Myer

Gets 20 Years in Slaying

FOUND GUILTY—Ralph H. Garner (right), former Harrisonburg restaurant man, was found guilty of second degree murder in the death of Frank C. Smith, war veteran, and was sentenced to 20 years in the State Penitentiary. Garner is shown leaving the Rockingham County Courthouse with Attorney Charles A. Hammer, Jr.

Harrisonburg, Va., April 25 (AP).—Ralph H. Garner, former Harrisonburg restaurant manager, was found guilty of murder in the death of Frank C. Smith, war veteran, and was sentenced to 20 years in the State Penitentiary. Garner is shown leaving the Rockingham County Courthouse with Attorney Charles A. Hammer, Jr.

The occasion was the filming of a scene from the movie "The Railroad's First Train Run in 1846." Railroad's first train run in 1846. This section was chosen for the movie because of its resemblance to Lewiston, Pa., actual scene of the event.

An old, wood-burning engine puffing through the community drawing two cumbersome wooden coaches. Stagecoaches drawn by spanking teams met the train at the station.

Business virtually closed and school children took half holidays to join the excitement.

A battery of motion picture cameras around away every detail of the 1846 scene while hundreds of Eastern Shoremen looked on, watching 28 actors and actresses perform in the costumes of a century ago.

The picture is part of a two-reel film being shot to commemorate the 100th anniversary of the railroad. The completed film will be offered to schools, clubs, and civic organizations for exhibition, an official said.

Actual shooting started Tuesday after rehearsals and was expected to have been completed today.

W. E. Harper, railroad station agent here, said he thought "everybody in Dorchester, Wicomico, Somerset and Worcester Counties has been here since Sunday." He estimated the total crowd at 10,000.

Methodists Plan Memorial Camp

Charlottesville, Va., April 25 (AP).—At the eightieth annual session of the Charlottesville District Conference, Methodist Church, held today in the Palmyra church, Fluvanna County, attended by representatives from 27 pastoral charges, plans were completed for a memorial training camp to be located in Amherst County in honor of the 2000 men and women from the churches of the district who served in the recent war. The project will cost \$10,000.

The Rev. Bernard S. Via, of this city, district superintendent, presided over the sessions, and the host pastor was the Rev. E. B. Dean. Guest speaker at the noon hour was Dr. A. P. Williams, pastor of Monument Methodist Church, Richmond. In keeping with the Crusade emphasis, his topic was "Evangelism."

Va. Parley Slated On Historic Relics

Williamsburg, Va., April 25 (AP).—Problems relating to utilization of objects and physical remains in historic research will be discussed at a conference to be held in Colonial National Park May 6-7, under the joint sponsorship of the American Council of Learned Societies and the National Park Service.

Park service officials said the conference will be attended by representatives of universities and colleges in Virginia and neighboring States, the Institute of Early American History and Culture, Colonial Williamsburg, Inc., the National Park Service and its advisory board members, among others.

The conference will be held at the Colonial National Park Service, Williamsburg, Va., April 25 (AP).—The State police department will sell 840 pints and 168 fifths of whisky—most of it several years old—the highest bidder at 10 a. m. next Wednesday.

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P.S.—Only licensed dealers will be allowed to bid.

Business Teachers To Meet Tomorrow

Fredericksburg, Va., April 25 (AP).—Teachers of business and commerce of 24 Virginia counties will meet at Mary Washington College on Saturday to take part in formal discussions of business education.

At the morning session, sponsored jointly by the State department of education and Mary Washington College, Dr. Herbert Freeman, head of the department of business education at New Jersey State Teachers College, will speak on "A Pattern for Business Education in the Secondary Schools."

Dr. Fred Alexander and A. L. Walker, both of the State department of education, will also be speakers.

H. R. Richardson, principal of George Washington High School, Alexandria, Miss. Eva Harbaugh of Washington-Lee High School, Arlington, and E. J. Heglar, supervisor of commercial education in Fairfax County, will lead forums during the afternoon session.

Movie Filming Gives Thrill to Quiet Hurlock

Hurlock, Md., April 25 (AP).—This quiet Dorchester County community returned to its usual placid ways today after nearly a week of hubbub that turned the clock back 100 years and attracted some 10,000 visitors in the space of four days.

The occasion was the filming of a scene from the movie "The Railroad's First Train Run in 1846." Railroad's first train run in 1846. This section was chosen for the movie because of its resemblance to Lewiston, Pa., actual scene of the event.

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Methodists Plan Memorial Camp

Unique PW Camp to Close At Frederick

Frederick, Md., April 25 (AP).—Prisoner of war labor has been declared surplus as of May 1, and the camp near this city will be closed and offered to public auction. W. Alford Sherman, assistant State supervisor of emergency farm labor, announced in reviewing activities of the camp established here in 1944.

The Frederick camp, Sherman said, is the only one in Maryland, built and paid for by the citizens of the community. The prisoners, most of whom were captured in Africa, operated their own camp government under the direction of their chaplain and group spokesmen.

One of the outstanding performances of the prisoners was in the 1945 American Red Cross drive for funds, when the captives averaged 36 contributions, which it was explained, was far above the average for American citizens.

The camp cost \$20,000, with funds supplied by local time manufacturers, orchardists, cannery and the University of Maryland, which contributed \$5,000 on behalf of farmers. Original investments have been returned in full and all but the university have received five per cent interest on their investments.

Money obtained from sale of the camp will be distributed to users of prison labor on a percentage basis, Sherman said.

Altogether, 325 farmers and 20 industries have employed the prisoners the past two years, Sherman said. About \$300,000 of that amount was paid by farmers and \$100,000 by agricultural industries.

The prisoners, Sherman said, were paid an average of 40 cents an hour for far labor and about 50 cents an hour for work in industries. Each prisoner received 80 cents a day and the balance was paid to the Government.

The cost of the camp, Sherman explained, was liquidated through a five cents per hour levy from all employers.

One of the greatest difficulties experienced in running the camp, Capt. W. B. Burgess, commandant, said was in keeping civilians from letting their pity get the better of them. Many sympathetic persons endeavored to give the prisoners to give clothes, tobacco, money and other gifts to the prisoners in violation of regulations.

The separate classification for vehicles customarily used beyond a 50-mile radius, he said, is sought because experience shows that trucks operating beyond this distance constitute more hazardous operations than short-trip vehicles.

This proposed new classification would not affect farmers or persons hauling fruit and poultry because their rates already take into account the fact that they frequently exceed a 50-mile radius, Spottke said.

The witness testified that the reclassifications are estimated to produce approximately the same income as the present system.

The proposed changes would not affect private automobiles not used for commercial purposes.

W. Va. Girl Is Killed In Motorcycle Crash

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Driver of the motorcycle, Kenneth Sager of Mathias, W. Va., was brought to the Winchester Memorial Hospital where it was found he had a fractured leg, as well as severe cuts. Sager said he was recently discharged from the Navy.

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Soldier-Priest To Take Pulpit At Waynesboro

Richmond, Va., April 25 (AP).—Father Eugene P. Walsh, the soldier-priest who climaxed two years of campaigning in the Pacific by saying the prayer when the first American flag was raised over Tokyo, has been designated pastor of St. John's Catholic Church in Waynesboro, the Most Rev. Peter L. Iretton, Bishop of Richmond, announced today.

Father Walsh, formerly assistant pastor of St. Peter's Church here, was discharged from the Chaplains Corps last Thursday as a full colonel. He will assume his duties in Waynesboro on May 15 as the city's first full-time Catholic pastor. Hitherto, St. John's has been served as a mission of Staunton.

A native of Pennsylvania, the 39-year-old priest was ordained in 1933 upon his graduation from Mount St. Mary's Seminary, Emmitsburg, Md. He served as assistant pastor of St. Elizabeth's Church, Colonial Beach, and the Church of the Assumption, Keyser, W. Va., before his assignment to St. Peter's.

Commissioned as a chaplain in 1935, he was called into active service with the twenty-ninth division early in 1945. In 1945 he was assigned to the Pacific Theater, and made first-wave landings with troops at Leyte and Mindanao. He served on all the major islands in the Philippines, and landed in Tokyo September 8, 1945, with the First Cavalry Division.

Reclassifying Asked in Truck Liability Rates

Richmond, Va., April 25 (AP).—Motor vehicle liability insurance companies asked the State Corporation Commission today to approve a reclassification of commercial motor vehicles for insurance purposes and a 10 per cent surcharge for vehicles operating beyond a 50-mile radius of the city or town in which they are garaged.

A. E. Spottke, manager of the automobile division of the National Bureau of Casualty and Surety Writers, testified that the reclassifications proposed were in line with plans already adopted in 44 or 45 other States.

The separate classification for vehicles customarily used beyond a 50-mile radius, he said, is sought because experience shows that trucks operating beyond this distance constitute more hazardous operations than short-trip vehicles.

This proposed new classification would not affect farmers or persons hauling fruit and poultry because their rates already take into account the fact that they frequently exceed a 50-mile radius, Spottke said.

The witness testified that the reclassifications are estimated to produce approximately the same income as the present system.

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Md. Wardens To Take Pulpit Clamp Down; Many Arrests

Baltimore, Md., April 25 (AP).—Richard T. Norris, deputy chief warden of the State Game and Inland Fish Commission, announced today that an intensified drive against game law violations had boosted the number of arrests "considerably" over recent years.

Approximately 35 deputy game wardens are on duty throughout Maryland and State Game Warden Ernest A. Vaughn is expected to announce the appointment of five others next week. There are vacancies in Garrett, Allegany, Washington, Worcester and Baltimore counties.

Deputy wardens are reporting an average of about 12 violations per day. Norris said. The principal violation at present is fishing without a license, or permitting dogs to run loose and pursue game.

Other arrests have been made for fishing in restricted areas, fishing with borrowed licenses, having undersized fish in possession, having base or perch in possession out of season.

Fines of \$10 and costs are levied against persons convicted of most offenses except permitting dogs to run loose. Penalty for the latter is a \$5 fine and costs.

One Frostburg man was fined \$10 April 16 for having a loaded shotgun in his car, and Magistrate J. U. Stanton of Grantsville fined the same man \$10 April 22 for having black bass in possession. Arrests were made by Deputy Warden Theodore Thoeir.

Four Washington, D. C. men were arrested in Montgomery County and paid \$5 fines each for fishing without licenses.

Norris said this has been an unusually heavy spring fishing season with a record number of fishermen out, and "our men are checking streams closer than ever before."

Apprenticeship Group Named for State Newspapers

Richmond, Va., April 25 (AP).—R. H. Wilson, State director of apprenticeship training has announced a State-wide apprenticeship committee for the newspaper industry.

The eight-man committee, appointed by Wilson, will be charged with the task of recommending to the State Board of Apprenticeship and Training the names of persons to be trained in the newspaper industry.

The committee will be composed of representatives of the newspaper industry, the State Board of Apprenticeship and Training, and the State Department of Labor.

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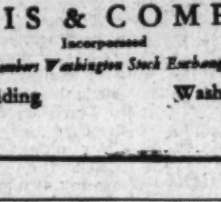
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Price \$25 per share
Dividends from April 1, 1946, to date of delivery)

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Securities. The offer is made only by means of the Prospectus.

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to the holders of its Common Stock during a subscription period
on April 24, 1946, rights to subscribe to shares of the Cumulative
Preference Stock, Series A, in the ratio of 1 such share for each 4 shares of Common
Stock at a price of \$101.50 per share. Of the total of 316,967 shares thus
subscribed, the Company's Common Stock 312,281 shares were subscribed for
the subscription offer. The several underwriters have purchased from the
Company, the remaining 4,686 shares.

Smith, Barney & Co.

Health In Taos

By Agnes E. Meyer

Democratic Solution Of Medical Care

AS I DROVE into the little isolated mountain village of Taos, N. Mex., school had just been dismissed. There seemed to be at least three times as many children as houses. Five or more in each family is the rule. This area is the most isolated part of Taos County. There are about 1200 people near the highway but over 3000 in the surrounding territory. Knowing the appalling prewar malnutrition rate and the general poverty among the Spanish families, I was surprised to see how healthy and well dressed the children looked as they trooped past our car.

I walked into the big, sunny schoolroom where a beautiful Dominican nun was trying to teach a 21-year-old veteran in rudimentary grammar school lessons. The public school system of New Mexico is unique in that it permits these 100 per cent Catholic villages to engage sisters as teachers. The educational predicament of this fine-looking soldier is typical of a more or less bookless society in which over 40 per cent of the heads of families have completed less than four years of school.

I remarked to the Sister how well and happy the children looked. "Oh," she exclaimed, with a radiant smile, "they have improved unbelievably since we have the local clinic. It is the best thing that has ever come to Taos. The mothers have learned how to feed the children with more oranges, bananas and fresh vegetables instead of always beans and more beans. It improves their schoolwork because they are more alert and learn faster. Of course, they had more money during the war and could buy more food. But if it had not been for the educational program of the doctor and the nurse at the clinic, they would still be eating beans."

NEXT I went to the local storekeeper who confirmed the marked change in the family purchases.

"What warms my heart to the clinic people," she said, "is that I don't have to send so many telegrams to absent fathers (many of these migrant workers leave their families at home) telling them their wives have died in childbirth. You should have seen the number of coffins that used to pass this store in the old days. That's all over now because every member of the cooperative health plan has to have her baby in a hospital. As the nearest one is many miles away they sometimes start so late that the baby is born in the ambulance. But you know the fourth or fifth baby comes quickly."

As we sat in the rather primitive clinic Mr. Bernard Valdez, business manager of the Health Association, explained its organization and early struggles. "The people themselves realized that their poor health retarded their economic progress. So their community leaders appealed for aid to the Taos County Project, a branch of the University of New Mexico, and to the Farm Security Administration, which already had a small group health plan here. In 1942, with their financial assistance, a corporation was formed and three clinics were set up at strategic spots, here at Taos, at Santa Fe, and at Questa to the north. Three station wagons were procured for transport and as ambulances."

"We now have one full-time doctor, two Mexican externs, two part-time doctors, and a dentist. The doctors and dentist spend two days a week at each of the three clinics. There is one resident nurse at each clinic and a supervising nurse. They hold immunization and well-baby clinics, besides making rounds among the families to do educational and preventive work. We now have a thousand members, the family heads, which means we reach about 8500 people, or over one third of the population, mostly in outlying territories. Our membership is confined to farmers whose income is less than \$1800 a year. Fortunately we have three hospitals in Taos County but at present we use only two, Holy Cross at Taos and the Embudo Presbyterian Hospital."

"The curative program is not more important than the constant drive to educate the people in self-government. They hold local community meetings once a month. Once a year in July they hold a convention to elect their officers and the board of directors. This is a new experience for them and gives them an ever-increasing self-confidence."

MR. VALDEZ then described the educational and preventive program.

"At first we tried to use written directions and health pamphlets, but we found that the people paid no attention to them. Now all our instructions are given personally or through visual means. We have a sound truck that goes to each clinic once a month with educational and recreational movies but we keep the programs separate. An amplifier sends music all through the village so that the people can dance and amuse themselves. It stimulates interest if they associate the health plan with a good time."

"At six weeks the mother has to bring her baby to the well-baby clinic to get instructions on diet and cleanliness. We have to keep after them to boil their

bottles and to boil their water, as much of it is simply ladled out of the irrigation ditches. Sterilizing the water is of prime importance because diarrhea is the chief cause of death in the first year. As a result of the improvement in the children's health, the preventive program is now one of our great drawing cards. That proves the success of our attempts at education."

"The most important element in educational and preventive work is the daily round of the nurses. Through these intimate contacts with the families, the nurses can head off a lot of unnecessary trouble."

At that point the head nurse, Mrs. Winifred Mendes, continued my own education. She had left a position with the FSA in North Carolina 2½ years ago to come to this remote part of our country because she felt the creative importance of a county-wide rural health project.

"It is the biggest program going in our country today, this bringing of medicine to the grassroots," she exclaimed enthusiastically. "It is big in the sense of what it can mean to our whole country, whether rural or urban. For what we are doing here can be applied anywhere. It is the democratic solution of medical care and the answer to socialized, government-controlled medicine. You can't just hand people something and expect them to appreciate it. The people here are beginning to feel that they own this clinic and that they are taking a hand in their own betterment. The people are getting many things they never had before, not only curative and preventive treatment but an education in the rudiments of cooperative endeavor."

"It was hard work to break down the resistance of these neglected and suspicious villagers. There were all sorts of superstitions to overcome. At first they wouldn't go to the hospital because they thought it was a place to die. The women hated to give up the midwives, the only help they used to have in childbirth. Of course, they expect perfect results and sometimes go back to their medicine men if we don't cure them at once. But confidence is growing with experience as they see that fewer and fewer babies and mothers are dying. Although the program has only been functioning four years, we know that we have decreased the infant mortality rate enormously. There has not been time to get any reliable figures."

MY FIRST CHECK as to the general feeling about the work of the health association was made with local school teachers, with the superintendent of the Taos school system, and with the Catholic priests, who were very helpful during the early, difficult days.

My interview with Father McGuire of Taos is particularly memorable because it took place on an evening when every light in Taos had gone out. The power system had broken down. We conversed in a dark room lit only by two candles in front of a beautiful statue of the Madonna with little bowls of gay flowers surrounding the pedestal. His natural cheerfulness expanded at the mention of the health project. "It has given the people hope and a hitherto unknown feeling of security. If the health association had done nothing but bring down the infant mortality rate and maternal deaths," he said, "it would justify its existence by that one phase of its activities."

(Tomorrow—Mrs. Meyer Goes to the clinic.)

U. S. Disenfranchises Bavarian Ex-President

Frankfurt, Germany, April 25 (AP).—The American Military Government today disenfranchised Fritz Schaeffer, once American-appointed minister president of Bavaria, after an investigation showed him to be an early Nazi sympathizer. Schaeffer was appointed to the top civilian office in Bavaria last May, but was removed four months later in a denazification dispute that cost the late Gen. George S. Patton, Jr., the command of the U. S. Third Army.

Before the war, an estimated 50,000 United States homes rented rooms to tourists.

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Off the Record

By Ed Reed



"I don't know what to get mother for her birthday—she's got everything I need to borrow."

Slaughterhouse Output Cut To Overcome Black Market

Details of government plans to channel all meat through legitimate dealers, to overcome a reportedly widespread black market, were made known yesterday by OPA and the Department of Agriculture.

Slaughterers of livestock will be permitted to kill the same amount of cattle and calves during any month as they did during corresponding months in 1944 and 1945. They will be limited to 80 per cent of the kill of hogs for that period.

The purpose is to direct all meat supplies through established channels. Such actions, OPA says, will reduce the operations of slaughterers who have increased their slaughtering to such an extent as to "upset normal meat distribution, and make enforcement of price ceilings difficult."

Much of the meat in black markets, the Government asserts, comes from plants now slaughtering hundreds of animals a week but which formerly slaughtered extremely limited amounts.

One order places restrictions on nonfederally inspected slaughter plants similar to those in effect a year and two years ago.

The other order restricts the amount that can be slaughtered in federally-inspected plants. OPA will enforce the order controlling nonfederally inspected plants, while the Agriculture Department

Must Raze Building, But Not Evict Tenants

Santa Monica, Calif., April 25 (AP).—John F. Donovan, former movie actor and owner of the Casa Manana Apartments, today is pondering the wondrous ways of government.

Superior Court ordered him to tear down the 23-year-old building, which the city claims is in a single-family residence zone. The Office of Price Administration told him he couldn't evict his 24 tenants.

DO YOU HAVE PEACE OF MIND?

Life's greatest blessing—why is it denied to most of us? In May Reader's Digest Dr. Joshua Liebman astonishingly suggests, first, that you may love yourself too little, criticize yourself too harshly. Read this condensation from his inspiring new book. Learn why the obstacles to your serenity are not external—why they are your own thoughts, fears, and acts. Here's how you can direct them for greater peace of mind.

Also in this issue

Germany's part-time brides. 250,000 young unmarried women took part in Hitler's racial mating setup. Today they remain devoted to his cause. Sigrid Schultz warns that these good-looking Nazi mothers new world an appalling influence over our troops—are a threat to Germany's future... and the world.

40-page condensation from "The Snake Pit." The electrifying story of a girl who lost her mind, and of her desperate fight to regain sanity; a brilliant, terrifying account of life in a mental hospital. Mary Jane Ward's gripping book was an April Book-of-the-Month Club selection. Don't miss this condensation.

One world—for religion too. Religion should be the great unifying force among men, says Dr. Fosdick. Instead, it has bitterly divided us. Criticizing Protestants for their 250 sects, he shows how all faiths can and must cooperate now to promote greater religious unity.

Mother to 45,000. "You can't whip or scold bad behavior out of a child," claims Judge Camille Kelley. "You must find the cause and cure it." Read the story of this remarkable woman, whose love for children and keen judicial insight are working wonders in the Memphis Children's Court.

In this new issue there are 34 articles of lasting interest, selected from leading magazines and current books, condensed to save you time.

GET THE MAY

Reader's Digest

NOW ON NEWSSTANDS

OPA Watching Cigarette Prices to Avert Early Rise

OPA officials are watching local dealers to see that they don't "beat the gun" on the increase in price of cigarettes, OPA said yesterday. The raise doesn't become effective for retailers until their next shipment of cigarettes from the wholesalers. Unless a retailer has a letter from a manufacturer stating that his cigarettes were purchased under the new price schedule he must charge the old price, OPA stated.

The raise of 5 cents a carton became effective yesterday for the manufacturer, but for some retailers, OPA points out, the raise may not go in force for a week or more.

Egyptian ladies in 900 B. C. carried vanity cases made from iron.

Printers Favor OPA Extension

Columbia Typographical Union No. 101 (AFL) yesterday went on record in favor of extension of OPA "without crippling amendments."

Charging elimination of price controls would "promote and encourage inflation of the worst kind," the union contended "continuation of the OPA is an absolute necessity to protect labor and its living standards."

Jesse B. Manbeck, president, reported adoption of a resolution calling upon members of the U. S. Senate to vote to retain OPA without any of the crippling amendments recently adopted by the House of Representatives.

Doctors use their automobiles more than any other occupational group, except traveling salesmen.

THE WASHINGTON POST
Friday, April 26, 1946

11

Ima Wisebuyer says...



"You may have to chase all over town to find sheets these days, but you can find most of the things you need in the YELLOW PAGES—your classified telephone directory. Let your head save your heels... use the YELLOW PAGES whenever you want to know where-to-buy-it."

The Chesapeake & Potomac Telephone Company

Post Want Ads Bring Results

KAISER
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Magic Names in Postwar Motor Cars!

KAISER and FRAZER

America's First 1947 Motor Cars

Soon in Production at Willow Run!

THE FIRST cars to bear the names of Henry J. Kaiser and Joseph W. Frazer have the new postwar beauty, comfort, power and performance that America has been waiting for. And America will not have to wait much longer! Willow Run will be ready to go.

Experienced manpower is now flowing into the growing ranks of Willow Run workers. Soon these 1947 automobiles—bringing to you for the first time the miracles of wartime engineering—will be on their way to KAISER and FRAZER showrooms everywhere.

Wait for your 1947 KAISER or FRAZER—and be a year ahead! You will be mighty glad you waited, for their thrilling performance matches their breath-taking smartness and beauty! Watch for them!

KAISER-FRAZER CORPORATION Willow Run, Michigan GRAHAM-PAIGE MOTORS CORPORATION

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ALLIED MOTORS, INC. 180 Maryland Ave. N.E. BOWMAN MOTOR SALES 1530 Georgia Ave. N.W. JACK PLY MOTORS CO. 1530 Pennsylvania Ave. S. E. JACK KENNEDY'S MOTOR SALES Anacostia, D. C. ALEXANDRIA MOTOR CO., INC. Alexandria, Va.	L. V. BLACK MOTOR CO. Lynch, Virginia CENTRAL MOTOR CO. Arlington, Virginia CLORE & WILLIAMS MOTOR CO. Culpeper, Virginia COURTHOUSE SQUARE GARAGE Warrenton, Virginia EDWARDS-MORRIS MOTOR CO., INC. Falls Church, Virginia	HARTMAN MOTOR SALES Harrisonburg, Virginia KERN MOTOR CO. Winchester, Virginia S. A. NICHOLSON MOTOR CO. Nokesville, Virginia PEERCE MOTORS Quantico, Virginia PHILLIPS MOTORS SALES Lynchburg, Virginia	BOULEVARD MOTORS Laurie, Maryland RAMEY MOTOR SALES Washington, Virginia SKYLINE MOTOR SALES Frost Royal, Virginia V-LINE MOTOR SALES Greenville, Virginia CROSS ROADS MOTOR CO. LaPlata, Maryland	BRANDYWINE SALES & SERVICE Brandywine, Maryland FRIENDSHIP MOTORS Bethesda, Maryland MILLER & HUGHES MOTOR CO. Rockville, Maryland PATUXENT MOTOR SALES Leonardtown, Maryland SHOLEGEL & GOLDEN Takoma Park, Maryland
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This Morning

With Shirley Povich

Certain persons who don't pretend to be fans have been watching the two big league pennant races with an eye to more than home-town interest. They are the odds-makers, and with the season less than 10 days old they have come to new conclusions about the two flag races. In other and simpler words, the prices have changed.

Last month the odds-makers were quoting the Yankees as 3 to 2 favorites to win the American League pennant. Advice yesterday from Chicago, where the big operators operate, indicate that they still think the Yankees will win the pennant, and are even more positive in that idea. The Yanks, they announced, are now merely 6 to 5.

The Red Sox, you remember, were rated the second choice in the American League pennant race when the preseason odds were posted. The Boston club was quoted at 3 to 1. That doesn't go any more. You can now get 4 to 1 against the Boston club, and they are no longer second choice.

The team that is now rated the chief competition for the Yankees is Detroit. The Tigers were third choice at 4 to 1 in the preseason prices. Yesterday, they were 3 to 1, and second choice. The bookies seemingly have been impressed by (1) the Yankees' power, (2) Boston's lack of pitching, and (3) the Detroit pitching staff.

In the National League, the situation is somewhat historic. When the Cardinals were spread-eagling the field in the 1944 pennant race, the bookies gave them up as a bad risk to bet against and, in the parlance of the profession, took the Cardinals "off the board." That meant the bettor couldn't get a wager down on the Cardinals on any given day.

Well, right now the Cardinals are "off the board" as far as pennant bets are concerned. In other words, you can't bet they'll win the pennant no matter what odds you're willing to lay. The bookies want none of it. The Cardinals started out as 3 to 5 favorites, and a few days ago they went as low as 1 to 2, and now the operators have stopped taking bets against them altogether. That never happened before this early in a flag race.

The saddest figure in the American League must be Manager Joe Cronin, of the Red Sox. He thought, at long last, that the Red Sox had pitched, headed by Tex Hughson and Dave Ferriss. Ferriss was batted out in his first game by the second-division Nats and A's, and Hughson though winning two of his first three starts was rapped solidly in all of them. It was a let-down for Cronin the other day when he couldn't stop the Yankees with Hughson.

Meanwhile in Washington there's a growing clamor for the inclusion of George Binks at some spot in the Nats' line-up. Seldom have the fans of a city been smitten with a player like the local citizens have gone for Binks. He's the people's choice and they get a wallop out of his play which thus far has been mostly a pinchhitter role.

Binks has been forgiven completely for the skull he managed to pull in Philadelphia on the last day of the season when he forgot his win glasses and lost a ball that resulted in defeat for the Nats and virtually handed the pennant to the Tigers. Somehow it's hard to get mad at Binks whose vast unconcern for the orthodoxy of baseball is winnerful.

When Binks appeared as a pinchhitter the other day and drove in the tying and winning runs in the eighth inning against the Athletics, the customers were more thrilled by that blow than any other Washington hit of the season. The idea that as a left-hander he should be kept on the bench against left-handed pitching does not jibe with one of our correspondents who writes:

"Why keep Binks on the bench against left-handed pitching? When he steps up to the plate he probably doesn't know whether it's left-handed or right-handed pitching he's facing and, what's more important, he doesn't care."

The left-handed pitching bugaboo apparently is going to stay with the Nats all season. In New York and Boston, Joe McCarthy and Joe Cronin wheeled out every available southpaw to throw at the Nats with considerable success, and Connie Mack had two southpaws primed to toss at 'em.

The paradox is that the Nats have been hitting southpaws with as much success as they've had against right-handers, but that fact isn't going to sway opposing managers. The idea that left-handed pitching is the best bet against left-handed hitting is still a pet theory, and the Nats are going to see southpaws on an average of at least three days a week.

This is the year when Gerry Priddy and Al Evans, the only right-handed batters in the Nats' regular line-up, should be in clover. If they don't hit 300 again all by the left-handed pitching the club is going to see the suspicion will be that they aren't 300 hitters.

Out Fishing

With Jack Bell

Many States are considering a more flexible date for the opening of hunting and fishing seasons. It is contended that the season, where possible, should open on a Saturday. New York State was first to adopt such a policy, and the trout fishing season opened April 13, which fell on a Saturday rather than Monday, April 15.

West Virginia also has adopted minor changes in fishing regulations. Changes in dates were effected to bring "openin' days" on Saturday. The time element also enters into this year's opening day regulations. Tomorrow is West Virginia's opening day for trout fishing and does not begin until 6 a. m. Black bass fishing is illegal until 12:01 a. m. Saturday, June 29.

Trout stocking of West Virginia streams has been completed and in addition to an excellent carry-over of trout more than 165,000 trout have been added, according to B. D. Willis, supervisor of the Conservation Commission's hatcheries. Willis said that all of the stocked trout exceed the legal length of 6 inches for brook trout and 7 inches for browns and rainbow.

We believe the nimrod and angler is faced with the prospect of a rise in the cost of a hunting or fishing license. New Jersey's Legislature is considering raising the cost of resident hunting and fishing license from \$5 to \$10, and nonresident from \$10 to \$20. It is said that the increase is necessary to cover mounting expenses. Another piece of legislation is to limit the take of striped bass rockfish to not more than 10 fish a day, and a closed season December 1 to March 31.

Early this month a few channel bass were caught on hook and line, at Oregon Inlet, N. C. However, the big fish disappeared after a nor'easter along the "Outer Banks." Since then several fishing guides have been out trying to locate the big bronze fish, but Bill Sharpe, our scout along the "Outer Bank," wired us yesterday: "Channel bass biting Oregon Inlet. Promise good for at least a week."

Trout fishing in Virginia continues to be very good. Stream conditions are better, and with the temperature higher than normal, more than usual hatches of insects have occurred. As a result anglers are finding excellent conditions in the heavily stocked waters.

In Maryland, all streams are lower, warmer and clearer than usual at this time of year, and in excellent condition for dry fly fishing. However, rain is needed badly if we are to have good fishing next month.

Rain Postpones Piedmont Openers

Richmond, Va., April 25 (AP)—They hung the "rain-no game" sign out of all three baseball parks where the Class B Piedmont League was scheduled to open its 1946 season tonight.

If the rain stops and the diamonds dry up sufficiently, the six-team circuit will begin its annual wars Friday night, but the scent of action will shift in a couple of instances.

Here is the schedule for tomorrow night with the probable pitchers:

Newport News at Richmond—Frank Wilson vs. Jim Blvin.

Norfolk at Portsmouth—Harry Grubb vs. Woody Johnson.

Roanoke at Lynchburg—Charley Dyke vs. Eddie Haswell.

Tonight, the program called for Newport News at Richmond, Portsmouth at Norfolk and Lynchburg at Roanoke.

Detroit Takes Lead as Bosox Blast Yanks

Bluege Confident Nats Rely on Hudson Today To Take Yanks in Opener

Sid Hudson, beaten by the Red Sox in his only start of the season, returns to the pitching mound today when the Yankees move in for the start of a four-game series.

Washington Manager Ossie Bluege, in outlining his pitching program against the Yankees, yesterday expressed confidence in Hudson despite his defeat by Boston.

"That bean ball incident when he hit Johnny Pesky on the head unsettled Sid in Boston," said Bluege. "Until then, he was pitching good ball. And I liked him in the two relief jobs he did for us previously."

Dutch Leonard, the only Washington pitcher to beat the Yankees in the recent three-game series in New York, won't be available for the Yankee games here, said Bluege. "His leg is still black and blue from that pulled muscle, and he may not pitch for another week."

Walter Masterson, Roger Wolff and perhaps Ray Scarborough will be tossed at the Yankees in succeeding games of the series, Bluege said.

The Nats' manager is now resigned to the preponderance of left-handed hitters in his batting order, declaring that "Jeff Heath will be in there against all kinds of pitching unless his hitting falls 'way off. The only change I may make is to play Jack Sanford at first base against left handers."

Rookie Pitcher Oliverio Ortiz parted company with the Nats yesterday, released on option to the Chattanooga farm club which was crying for pitching help. Bluege, who is impressed with Ortiz, will bring back the husky right-hander at the first sign of pitching distress on his own club. All reserved seat tickets for Sunday's



SID HUDSON

Giants' Release of Mungo May Close Hectic Career

New York, April 25.—Van Lingle Mungo, often called "Peck's bad boy of baseball," appeared to be at the end of the big league trail today when the New York Giants handed him an unconditional release.

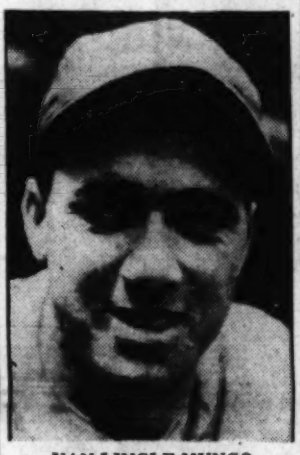
The tempestuous chucker who put Pageland, S. C., on the diamond map, was the top winner for Mel Ott's Giants last year when he returned from the Army to stage a fine comeback with a 14-7 win record.

Mungo had received little attention at the Giants' spring camp in Miami and was knocked out of the box in one of his first pitching efforts on the way home. The temperamental tosser objected to Ott's action in taking him out of the game and made a scene on the field.

A few days later in Richmond, Va., Ott suspended his ace chucker indefinitely for "breaking training." Although he tied the modern major league record by striking out seven men in succession in 1936 and led the league in innings pitched, shutouts and strikeouts he never quite made the 30-win mark.

His record is spotted with fines and suspensions as well as excellent pitching feats.

Last year he turned over a new leaf and pitched steady ball for Ott. This spring brought another blow-off. Now he's on the outside looking in.



VAN LINGLE MUNGO

Mexico Loop Wants No Part of Mungo

Mexico City, April 25 (AP)—There is no apparent prospect of Van Lingle Mungo, released by the Giants, joining the Mexican League. Several weeks ago when Mungo was mentioned among other prospects by fans, Jorge Pasquel, president of the Mexican League, said he wasn't much interested. Pasquel said he had heard Mungo was "hard to handle" and he didn't want a player of that type.

D. C. Fight Board Breaks With N. Y.

Differences between the National Boxing Association and the New York State Athletic Commission flared up again yesterday when the District of Columbia Commission abrogated a working agreement with the New Yorkers.

Chairman Harvey L. Heinle Miller announced that the District Commissioner's action was due directly to failure of the New York Commission to abide by NBA decisions affecting certain boxers.

The District Commission is affiliated with the NBA and Miller said that NBA States "have been critical of maintaining working agreements with non-NBA States."

Md.-Va. Rained Out

The Maryland-Virginia baseball game scheduled yesterday at College Park was rained out.

31,150 See N. Y. Routed By 12 to 5

Boston, April 25 (AP)—Boston clubbed the New York Yankees out of the American League lead today, pummeling four of Joe McCarthy's pitchers for 13 hits to reverse yesterday's score with a 12-5 Red Sox triumph before 31,150 home fans. Detroit, 6-5 victor over St. Louis, climbed into first place.

Third Baseman Eddie Pellagrini and Shortstop Johnny Pesky, a couple of former Navy men, headed the Red Sox attack on Starter Em Roser and three successors. Joe Dobson, another former serviceman, held the Yanks to nine hits in pitching his first complete game of the season although he had won one on relief.

McCarthy surprised by starting Em Roser, a husky right-hander who had seen only relief duty in 1945 and so far this season. The Sox slugged him for four runs in the first on two walks, a double by Pesky, a triple by Pellagrini, a single by Rudy York and an outfield fly.

Bill Zuber came in to stop the Boston barrage, but only momentarily. He yielded three more in the second and another pair in the third.

Pellagrini added a home run in the fifth and Boston scored two in the sixth on three walks and Doerr's single and an infield out.

New York started off with a rush, scoring two in the first when Phil Rizzuto singled, stole second, was sacrificed to third and tallied on Tommy Henrich's single. Three straight walks by Dobson forced in the second score.

Singles by George Stirrweis and Joe Dimaggio, a walk and two outfield flies got back two more in the fifth and Joe Gordon's first homer of the year in the eighth was the final gasp of a losing cause.

Pellagrini's contribution was a homer, triple and double, Pesky got two doubles and a brace of singles.

New York's high scorers were Rizzuto, 4; Pesky, 3; Dimaggio, 2; Gordon, 2; Henrich, 2; York, 2; Pellagrini, 2; Doerr, 2; and St. Louis, 1.

St. Louis, 6-5, victor over Detroit, climbed into first place. The Cardinals scored four runs in the eighth on three walks and a home run by Stan Musial.

St. Louis' high scorers were Musial, 4; Durocher, 3; and Detroit, 1. The Tigers scored three runs in the eighth on three walks and a home run by Stan Musial.

Chisox Blast 4 Tribe Hurlers In 11-2 Beating

Cleveland, April 25 (AP)—The Cleveland Indians' defense fell apart at the seams today and the Chicago White Sox belted four Tribe hurlers for 17 hits and a 11-2 triumph in the opener of a two-game series.

Starter Alie Reynolds lasted only until the third inning when the Sox pushed across five runs on the combination of five singles, an error and three bases on balls. Reynolds was followed by Pete Center, Vic Johnson and Johnny Podgajny.

Lefty Ed Lopat shut out the Indians until the eighth as he won his second start of the season. Lopat also contributed to the Chicago offense with three singles in four trips to the plate. Hal Trosky blasted a home run for Chicago in the fifth.

Chicago's high scorers were Lopat, 4; Trosky, 3; and Cleveland, 1. The Indians scored two runs in the eighth on three walks and a home run by Stan Musial.

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Tigers Trip Browns, 6-5, In Slugfest

St. Louis, April 25 (AP)—A long range hitting attack against four St. Louis Browns pitchers won a 6-5 ball game today for the Detroit Tigers, whose veteran southpaw, Hal Newhouse, staved off a 5-run assault in the fourth by a revamped Brownie batting order.

The victory put the Tigers on top of the American League standings, replacing a N. Y. Yankee team that was routed by Boston yesterday, 12-5.

The Browns spotted a Detroit four runs in the fourth as Starting Pitcher Johnnie Miller went to the showers. Roy Cullenbine's first homer of the season scored Hank Greenberg with the Tigers' fourth run. Then the Browns hammered Newhouse for six hits in their half to take a 5-4 lead.

Greenberg doubled in the eighth and scored the tying run on Dick Wozniak's single. With two out George Tebbetts' pop fly dropped behind Babe Dahlgren for a single and Cullenbine scored for second.

The Browns made their runs on doubles by Chet Laabs, Frank Mancuso and Johnny Berardino and singles by Walt Judnick and Len Schulte.

St. Louis' high scorers were Greenberg, 4; Cullenbine, 3; and Detroit, 1. The Tigers scored three runs in the eighth on three walks and a home run by Stan Musial.

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TERRY

WELL, HOTSHOT, THEY'RE TAKING THE CAMOUFLAGE PAINT OFF THE WAR-WEARY TRANSPORTS WE'RE TO FLY! THERE GOES OUR LAST LINK WITH THE BIG BOSS!

THAT REMINDS ME, TERRY. I MUST REMEMBER TO SEND MY MEMORANDUM FOR THE STATUS OF ME BEING ELECTED ON BOSTON COMMON!

NO PROBLEM, CHAZZ. DID THEY ROLL OUT THE RED CARPET WHEN YOU GOT HOME?

YES, CIVILIANS! THEY REAL HARD! THEY LISTEN WHILE YOU READ OFF YOUR RUMORS—AND THEN THEY ACTUALLY INTERESTED!

THEN, TOWARD THE END OF YOUR TALK, LEAVE A LITTLE THING FROM TO HAPPEN—GIRLS WILL CHANGE THE SUBJECT RIGHT IN THE MIDDLE OF YOUR DESCRIPTION OF A FIGHT.

WHEN YOU GET INTO ENIGMAS YOU ARE STRICTLY PART OF THE OFFSHORE CROWD NOSE... SOON YOU START HUPPING IN CORNERS AT PARTIES WITH THE OTHER RHYTHMED DICK JOCKEYS. THEN IT HAPPENS... YOU EITHER TAKE THE OLD JOB AND FORGET YOUR BIG SCHEMES—OR YOU BREAK LOOSE... I OWE YOU WE RAN OUR LAST REEL AT THE START OF THE PICTURE!

JOE PALOOKA

LATE INTO THE NIGHT THE HOUSE IS CROWDED WITH NEWSPAPER MEN, LOCAL POLICE AND CIRCUS YOUNG FOLK. MARY WORTH KNOWS PRATICALLY CALLS NEW YORK AND OTHER POINTS FOR SPARKING PARTNERS.

SUPPER! CATS NOBODY WANTS TO COME! THEN PEOPLE OUTSIDE TRY TO GO HOME. IN GONNA CALL MIKE JACOBS.

EVERYBODY CLEAN OUTA HERE! I'LL GIVE OUT A REPORT AT MY OFFICE IN THE MORNING.

MULLO MAKE... IN GONNA CALL IT OFF! HE CAN'T FIGHT IF HE CAN'T TALK! THERE'S BEEN A SERIES...

I KNOW, KIDNEY—I GUESS YOU CAN'T DO ANYTHING ELSE.

CHIEF... BEFORE YOU CLOSE THAT DOOR TO LIKE TO TALK TO JOE.

OH, SH! NUFF!

MARY WORTH

OH, DEAR!—DO I DARE SEAT MAJOR MYLANE NEXT TO ME? HE'S THE STRAIGHT SHARP! AFTER THE WAY HE SPOKE TO HER?

I THINK IT'LL BE SAFE, MAMA... IF THE STRAIGHT SHARP! AFTER THE WAY HE SPOKE TO HER?

But the meal proceeds without mayhem—though the air crackles with tension...

JUST ANOTHER AIR-PLANE JOCKEY, FAMOUS, MAJOR... DURING THE WAR?

...and AFTER THE COFFEE...

I'D LIKE A BREATH OF THIS DELIGHTFUL SPRING AIR! SHALL WE STEP OUT IN THE GARDEN?

YOU SEE MAMA? THEY ALL SUCCEED TO THE FAMOUS MYLANE MAGNETISM.

NONSENSE, FLAME! SHE'S STILL TREMBLING WITH BOTTLED UP ANGER!—I'M UNEASY!

MYRTLE

TRY THIS, MYRTLE! I THOUGHT IT UP MYSELF AND I CALL IT ONE TOUCH OF SPRING!

I GEE, SLUG. IT'S WONDERFUL! WHAT DID YOU PUT IN IT?

NEVER MIND. WHAT'S IN IT? GO GET YOUR AUNT MINNIE!

WHAT'S SO WONDERFUL ABOUT IT?

I MUST HAVE LEFT SOMETHING OUT OF THIS ONE.

MICKEY FINN

IT'S CLOSED! YES! PHIL'S BADGE TOLD THEM WHO HE WAS! THEY'D DUCKED—AND TAKEN HIM WITH THEM!

WE CAN'T FORCE THE DOOR, SERGEANT! I HAVE A KEY THAT WILL GET US IN!

SERGEANT! IN HERE! LOOK!

I-I THINK IT'S THE OLD BROOKVILLE SEWER—THAT EMPTIED INTO THE BAY! WE'LL HAVE TO CALL IN THE BUREAU OF CUSTOMS.

DIXIE DUGAN

NOPE—NOBODY'S THERE BUT THE MEN FOLK—AT LEAST THEY LOOK A LITTLE LIKE MEN.

BUZ BUZ!

SMELLS GOOD... YEP!—PA, ALMOST MULLIGAN STEW—LET'S GO.

MA! DIXIE! HURRY IT UP, BOYS—WE'RE HUNGRY!

CHIEF WAHOO and STEVE ROPER

CRASH!

GOOD HEAVENS, BOB! THE ROPE SLIPPED—ARE YOU ALL RIGHT?

YES... I'M STILL ALIVE, JOE!

BOB!—WHAT HAPPENED?

THE BIG FLOODLIGHT FELL, PRINCESS! MR. ADAMS CALLED TO ME JUST IN TIME!

UGH! IF WAHOO SEE STRAIGHT, SOMEBODY LOW BOB WANTS HEAR MUCH, HUH?

YEAH!—AND IF I'M NOT BLIND, SOMEBODY HATES HIM JUST AS MUCH! THAT WAS NO ACCIDENT, CHIEF!

WINNIE WINKLE

MOON—HMMMM! HAVEN'T SEEN YOU IN A COUPLE OF DAYS, WINNIE! BOY, I COULD GO FOR A BIG DINNER TONIGHT!

OH, MR. ADAMS, DO YOU MIND IF I USE YOUR PHONE?

HELLO, MOTHER? I WON'T BE HOME FOR DINNER TONIGHT—MR. ADAMS HAS ASKED ME OUT—UH-HUH—G'BYE!!

BE RIGHT BACK—SOON AS I GET MY HAT AND COAT, MR. ADAMS!

WELL, I STUCK MY NECK OUT THAT TIME! SURELY GOLDEN—ESPECIALLY IN THE PRESENCE OF WOMEN!

KING OF THE ROYAL MOUNTED

YOU'D BETTER PRAY THAT TH' BOYS BRING BACK TH' 'DOMINO' BANDIT BEFORE DAWN, MOUNTIE!

IF THEY DON'T, YOU'LL BE DANGLIN' FROM A BRANCH!

WELL—WELL! LOOKS LIKE OL' PEG'S EXPERIENCE WITH TH' 'DOMINO' WAS TOO MUCH FOR HIM—I'LL WAKE HIM UP 'T' SEE YOUR LYNCHIN', KING!

IF MY SCHEME WORKS, KING! I'LL SUSPECT THAT I AM TH' 'DOMINO'!

DONALD DUCK

SIGN C

Today's Radio Programs

THE WASHINGTON POST
Friday, April 26, 1946

STATION	PROGRAM	TIME
WMAL 630 WRC	News, 6:30-7:00; Breakfast Club, 7:00-7:30; Church Hymns, 7:30-8:00; News, 8:00-8:30; Music, 8:30-9:00; News, 9:00-9:30; Music, 9:30-10:00; News, 10:00-10:30; Music, 10:30-11:00; News, 11:00-11:30; Music, 11:30-12:00; News, 12:00-12:30; Music, 12:30-1:00; News, 1:00-1:30; Music, 1:30-2:00; News, 2:00-2:30; Music, 2:30-3:00; News, 3:00-3:30; Music, 3:30-4:00; News, 4:00-4:30; Music, 4:30-5:00; News, 5:00-5:30; Music, 5:30-6:00; News, 6:00-6:30; Music, 6:30-7:00; News, 7:00-7:30; Music, 7:30-8:00; News, 8:00-8:30; Music, 8:30-9:00; News, 9:00-9:30; Music, 9:30-10:00; News, 10:00-10:30; Music, 10:30-11:00; News, 11:00-11:30; Music, 11:30-12:00; News, 12:00-12:30; Music, 12:30-1:00; News, 1:00-1:30; Music, 1:30-2:00; News, 2:00-2:30; Music, 2:30-3:00; News, 3:00-3:30; Music, 3:30-4:00; News, 4:00-4:30; Music, 4:30-5:00; News, 5:00-5:30; Music, 5:30-6:00; News, 6:00-6:30; Music, 6:30-7:00; News, 7:00-7:30; Music, 7:30-8:00; News, 8:00-8:30; Music, 8:30-9:00; News, 9:00-9:30; Music, 9:30-10:00; 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THIS IS THE 47TH OF A SERIES

This editorial, appearing in 25 McGraw-Hill publications in May, discusses some of the economic pitfalls which must be avoided if we are to meet the housing demands of the nation. You may, if you care to, quote or reprint any part of it with or without credit mention.

HOUSING *can cost too much*

EVERYONE in the United States wants our people, and particularly our war veterans, well housed quickly. Almost everyone, we believe, likes the vigor and imagination with which Wilson W. Wyatt, the housing expediter, is going about the job of mobilizing our housing resources.

No one, however, wants the veterans, or anyone else, to get a lot of severe economic headaches along with the housing. As it stands, the emergency housing program runs unnecessary risks of having such results.

Here are the reasons:

- 1 The principal opportunity the program offers to the veteran is that of buying a high-cost house where a chance to rent would, more often than not, meet his needs much better.
- 2 At the worst possible time, the program adds substantially to the dangers of a runaway inflation of the sort that inevitably ends in a crash.
- 3 Little is done to try to reduce the arbitrarily high costs of building, such as those resulting from restrictions imposed by labor unions and antiquated building codes.
- 4 By giving overriding priorities to unattainable goals of home construction, the program endangers a volume of industrial construction necessary to sustain full employment.

NEEDS OF VETERANS

First on the needs of the veterans. What many, if not most, veterans need is a chance to rent a place at a reasonable rental while they are getting shaken down in their postwar careers which in many cases are inevitably unsettled at this time. Essentially what the "Veterans Emergency Housing Program" gives them is a chance to buy, for about \$6,000, a house built along conventional lines and padded with much unnecessary labor and material cost.

But what are the alternatives? There are at least two. One is to put far more emphasis on more effective use of existing housing than the Wyatt program has thus far. The other is to see that the proportion of new rental units is much stepped up.

Incredible as it may seem, there are at present more than 2,000,000 vacant dwellings in the United States. Many of them should be demolished. But many permit of relatively satisfactory temporary use. Many more single dwellings can readily be converted into comfortable multiple dwellings. The emergency program assumes that

only 350,000 dwelling units can be provided this year by these expedients, but it does not seem unreasonable to assume that this figure might be doubled by a vigorous drive. The result would be a better balanced emergency housing program, because it would provide more rental housing immediately and save critical building materials.

Of the new housing units contemplated by the Wyatt program, it is estimated that only about 20 per cent will be for rent. Before the war more than half of the homes in the United States were rented. That means that unless the Wyatt program is to create little less than a revolution in the terms on which homes are occupied, it must be revised to include a much higher proportion of rental units.

To secure the result in the face of present high building costs special inducements will be required. They might be provided by allowing accelerated tax amortization of, say, half the construction cost over the next five years, together with rent ceilings high enough to make this form of investment attractive. This would, of course, call for higher rents, but the actual price to the veteran, in woe as well as money, might well be much less in the long run than if he bought an over-priced house now.

TOO EASY TO PAY TOO MUCH

One of the mysteries of the Wyatt program is its general emphasis on measures to increase the supply of money with which to buy houses when the demand for houses is already at an all-time high. Some veterans may need special financial help, but the plan to give 90-95 per cent mortgages generally on new homes is not only unnecessary but positively dangerous. By providing up to \$3.5 billions of government-guaranteed credit for homes this year, and almost twice as much in 1947, the program will release an equivalent amount of individual savings to create further demand for goods and services. All that such generous mortgage terms will accomplish with certainty is a dangerous lengthening of the odds that we will not avoid a boom and bust cycle of inflation.

If building codes were brought up to date and arbitrary union working restrictions were eliminated, the way would be paved for reductions in the price of standard houses which, it has been estimated, might run as much as 20 per cent. This would both give the buyer of a new house a far better run for his money, and also reduce the inflationary pressure created by the super-generous credit arrangements involved.

Getting anything done along this line is difficult, particularly because the restrictions are imposed by tens of thousands of separate localities and organizations. Some headway is being made. The

local emergency housing committees being set up under the Wyatt program provide a means of doing much more. Far more steam must be put behind this aspect of the program, however, if its greatest potentiality for permanently constructive accomplishment is to be realized.

CRIPPLING ESSENTIAL INDUSTRIAL PRODUCTION

The goals set for emergency housing construction—1,200,000 new homes started this year and 1,500,000 started in 1947—are higher than any qualified authority thinks can be met without crippling other essential construction. The reasons commonly assigned for such optimistic goals is that they are inspiring to those in the industry and soothing to those who want something tremendous done about housing.

Under normal circumstances, relatively little damage might be done by such excessive goals which are a common feature of most Washington programs trying to elbow their way to the center of the national stage. However, the emergency housing program carries with it top priorities for the materials to be used. Consequently, other essential construction will have to get along on whatever share of critical building materials will be left after all demands of home builders have been satisfied.

The Civilian Production Administration estimates that output of important materials will fall far short of needs. It forecasts a 15 per cent deficit in lumber, 18 per cent in bricks, and 52 per cent in cast iron radiators. Hence, unless building materials output can be stepped up far more rapidly than now seems possible, a prohibitive squeeze will be put on industrial building to provide the materials needed for the Wyatt program. This would complicate unbearably the problems of sustaining full employment and getting the flow of production so important in avoiding the boom and bust route.

PERSPECTIVE ON THE HOUSING SHORTAGE

What is needed is an aggressive drive to get full production of building materials as rapidly as possible. Such a drive should concentrate on measures aimed at helping the industry remove the obstacles to all-out production rather than on such measures as the subsidy plan which seems quite likely to succeed only in enmeshing the industry in more government controls. After making due allowance for the materials outlook and the needs for essential non-housing construction, housing goals should then be set as high as feasible. As matters stand, by setting construction goals before feasible material goals are determined, the cart is put before the horse.

There can be no doubt about the acuteness of

the housing shortage and the necessity of a program commensurate with the magnitude of the problem. It also remains true, however, that the housing shortage for the nation as a whole is not quite as desperate as those who want the country to drop everything and go to building houses would have us believe.

During the war 3½ to 4 million new dwelling units were built or created by remodeling in other than farm areas. The number of families living in such areas increased by less than 3½ million. Even though some of this housing was located in remote places as an adjunct of war production works, the wartime increase permitted a margin for more housing per family at this time. Indeed, it has been estimated that the rate of doubling up is only about one-third as great as in 1940. The margin did not begin to suffice, however, to meet the needs of those millions of people particularly in the lower income groups who, thanks to rapid increases in income, can afford to have and insist upon having better housing than they have ever had before.

A rising standard of income which makes possible a new standard of housing for many people is a fine thing. Above all, it is important to see the veterans get the best possible break in housing.

BUT HOUSING CAN COST TOO MUCH

The Wyatt program has many good features. The emphasis on prefabrication, though perhaps over-optimistic, is hopefully modern. The emphasis on local collaboration in solving housing problems which are inevitably in large part local should lead to permanently valuable results. The vigorous mobilizing of 300,000 temporary dwellings to meet at high speed some of the most desperate shortage is all to the good.

The main trouble with the program is that it does not pay enough attention to the economic havoc which may be created in the process of trying to meet its excessive goals. As a nation, we should be and are willing to pay a high price to get adequate housing. But the price will be too high if we:

1. Give the veteran a bad bargain by selling him an over-priced house.
2. Cripple industrial production needed to create good jobs for veterans, and
3. Touch off a disastrous inflationary sequence in the process.

These pitfalls can be avoided. All of us, including the veterans, have a common interest in seeing that they are avoided.

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